JUL 15 1981

FYI:

S. G. Collins - A3NC
J. H. Craddock - A2SA
~~J. Ortiz - E2ND~~

D. R. Bishop
7/14/81

XC: David Moore

FILE

7/16

Y 7

Around the Nation

8 Are Exposed to PCB Spilled in Alaska Village

JUNEAU, Alaska, July 12 (AP) — About 200 to 300 gallons of PCB, a toxic chemical believed to be a cause of cancer, has been spilled in the isolated village of Kake in southeastern Alaska. The authorities said that eight men and possibly some children had been exposed.

Officials are confident that neither the water supply nor any nearby salmon streams had been affected, but estimates of cleaning up the PCB, or polychlorinated biphenyl, have reached as high as $1 million.

The chemical, used as a coolant in electrical transformers until it was found to be toxic, was spilled after 12 old transformers were dumped in the Kake landfill by five employees of the Tlingit Haida Regional Electrical Authority, according to Randy Bayliss, a supervisor with the state Department of Environmental Conservation.

The transformers were dumped three weeks ago. Three men from a logging camp opened up seven of them, poured out 200 to 300 gallons of PCB, and salvaged some coils, which they carried back to the yard near their trailer, Mr. Bayliss said.

Officials of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and a doctor are to fly into Kake, a village of about 700 people on Kupreanof Island, on Tuesday.

A portion of the landfill will have to be dug up and the contaminated material taken outside of Alaska for disposal.

Alaska

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1981

the Old Inger oil site near Darrow, designated as the state's top priority site. The money will be used to determine what needs to be done at Old Inger, an oil reclamation project abandoned since the late 1970s. Preliminary testing has shown buried metals and an oily wax on the surface and bottom of a lake on the property. State officials are concerned that the lake's overflow will threaten the integrity of the Mississippi River levee system, although contamination has so far been contained in the site itself.

• **ARKANSAS CLEANING UP PCB SITE AFTER SUPERFUND REQUEST DENIED.** Arkansas is cleaning up 400 square yards of PCB-contaminated soil after EPA denied the state's request for Superfund money. EPA said the incident was "not of an emergency nature." The cost of removing and replacing the soil and drums of contaminated waste oil and residue from residential property in Fort Smith has been estimated at $50,000 to $75,000. State officials believe that the owner, now deceased, used the waste oil to control dust and weeds. The waste came from a local company that used PCBs in repairing electrical transformers.

• **OHIO FARMER INITIATES AND PAYS FOR WASTE CLEANUP.** An Ohio farmer has received a commendation from Governor James A. Rhodes for removing 650 drums of hazardous waste from his Monroe Township property. Earl Rice has paid Nitrex, a hazardous waste cleanup contractor, $35,000 to remove the waste, primarily paint sludges and solvents. The waste was left by a previous tenant who had hoped to use the waste to develop a new barn paint. Rice Farm was listed among 35 other Ohio sites for which federal Superfund money was requested. Now that the cleanup work has been completed with private funds, it will be dropped from the list.

• **LOUISIANA CLEANUP DELAYED BY CONTRACTOR CONTROVERSY.** The awarding of the contract for the cleanup of the Tate Cove hazardous waste site in Baton Rouge (see September 20, 1982, p. 7) has been delayed, despite the fact that Rollins Environmental Services came in as low bidder for the job. Neighbors of the two Rollins facilities in the state designated to receive the wastes have filed a temporary restraining order against the state Department of Natural Resources, prohibiting the state agency from actually signing the contract. The complaint alleges that: Rollins was not a "responsive bidder"; it does have a state contractor's license to do the work; and the cleanup plan is not cost effective. A hearing has been scheduled for October 22.

• **NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR MEETS WITH AFTON LANDFILL PROTESTERS.** North Carolina Governor James Hunt met with Warren County residents October 8 in an attempt to allay fears and quell the protest over the Afton PCB landfill (see September 6, 1982, p. 9). More than 485 arrests have been made for blocking traffic and resisting arrest since the landfill opened September 15. Hunt assured the group of the landfill's integrity and promised: monitoring of all drinking water wells within a three mile radius of the site; a blood test for any county resident wanting one; and personal support of legislation that would ban further landfilling at the site once the PCB operation is complete. According to a state Department of Natural Resources spokesman, "the Afton controversy has made us look at our entire waste management program . . . . Landfilling should be our last approach towards responsible waste disposal."

• **ANACONDA MINERALS AGREES TO HAZARDOUS WASTE STUDY AT TWO MONTANA SITES.** EPA, the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, and Anaconda Minerals Company will participate in a study designed to determine the extent of contamination by copper refining and smelting by-products near two closed facilities at the company's Great Falls refinery and the Anaconda smelter. Both sites have been nominated for inclusion on the 400-site National Priority List, scheduled for proposal by EPA later this year. The study is primarily designed to evaluate ground and surface water, areas Anaconda believes pose the greatest potential for releases of pollutants. Air quality monitoring will also be conducted at both sites. The results of the study will be used by EPA to decide if further assessment or remedial action is necessary at the sites.

ENFORCEMENT & LITIGATION

WADE AND REILLY TAR DECISIONS: LEAVE SUPERFUND LIABILITY QUESTION UNRESOLVED

Two recent hazardous waste cases—decided in separate federal courts—have only added more confusion to unsettled questions of liability under Superfund.

In *U.S.* v. *Melvin Wade,* a federal district court in Pennsylvania ruled that neither the imminent hazard

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380088

FMS

SMITH MOORE SMITH SCHELL & HUNTER

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

April 21, 1981

BEVERLY C. MOORE
McNEILL SMITH
JULIUS C. SMITH, III
BYNUM M. HUNTER
BRAXTON SCHELL
STEPHEN P. MILLIKIN
JOHN J. DORTCH
RICHMOND BERNHARDT, JR.
CHARLES E. MELVIN, JR.
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JACK W. FLOYD
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OFFICES
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101 W. FRIENDLY AVENUE

Mr. Dan Bishop
Public Relations Department
Monsanto Company A3NB
800 North Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

Re: PCB Publicity

Dear Dan:

Here is another recent newspaper clipping from the Hayward, California, Review which I thought you might want to add to your growing collection of articles indicating the "gathering storm" with regard to polychlorinated biphenyls. This one seemed particularly "saber-rattling" in its doomsday predictions.

Very truly yours,

Gerard

Gerard H. Davidson, Jr.

GHD:es

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Jay R. Gentry Ortiz

COPY

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380089

Monsanto

FROM (NAME-LOCATION-PHONE) LAW DEPARTMENT J. R. G. Ortiz - E2ND

DATE: April 21, 1981

cc: R. T. Berendt - E2ND
R. A. Stohr - B3NJ

SUBJECT:

REFERENCE: PCB Litigation

TO D. R. Bishop - A3NB
C. F. Callis - B3CA
J. H. Craddock - A2SA

Enclosed is a newspaper article which appeared in the Hayward, California Review on March 10, 1981. This will further support the points Dan Bishop made in his memorandum relating to Binghampton, New York and Cincinnati PCB situations.

[redacted]

Dan Bishop may wish to circulate this article as he sees fit.

Jay R. Gentry Ortiz

/mjf

Enclosure

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380090

Hayward, CA
(Alameda Co.)
Review
(Cir. D. 43,161)
(Cir. S. 43,456)

MAR 10 1981

Allen's P. C. B Est. 1888

Court battle over toxic PCBs likely to grow

By Thomas B. Debley
Staff writer

OAKLAND — Two $100 million lawsuits filed in Alameda County Superior Court over a PCB spill last year in Stockton may be the tip of a legal iceberg of litigation over the controversial substance banned from manufacture but still widespread in everyday surroundings.

PCBs — polychlorinated biphenyls — were banned from manufacture two years ago after evidence proved them to be among the most dangerous of all toxic chemicals.

But after exactly 50 years of manufacture, PCBs were virutally everywhere — in electrical capacitors hanging on power poles all around the nation, in color television sets and in industrial products ranging from ink to plastic.

Pacific Gas and Electric Co., because it was one of the utility's capacitors that exploded and sprayed the yards of two Stockton homes with PCB on March 7, 1980, was named as the lead defendant in the huge suits filed by Oakland attorney Philip H. Knudsen.

But the suits, among the first and the largest to date in Alameda County, also name Monsanto Co., the chemical firm that in 1929 introduced PCBs — a heavy oil-like substance used in electrical insulating.

A third defendant is General Electric Co. because it manufactured the capacitor, about 120,000 of which were dangling from Northern California utility poles when PG&E announced last year it was mounting a crash program to replace them all within three years.

But perhaps the most significant legal aspect of the embryonic legal battle is the naming of Monsanto, as Knudsen Monday compared the issues to those that have triggered massive lawsuits against asbestos manufacturers since links were found between that once-revolutionary substance and cancer.

Asbestos litigation — with more than 3,000 multi-million dollar suits pending nationwide — has been called one of the biggest, if not the biggest, product liability legal battle in American history.

It is part of an increasing industrial time bomb as man-made products whose manufacture was not suspected — at least publicly — of causing widepsread human injury are turning out to be highly dangerous substances with long-term effects in the environment.

The courts are being asked to untangle the knotty problem of who is ultimately responsible for paying the tab when products long in use become identified as dangerous.

Knudsen said in an interview that PCBs may be the newest front of such voluminous litigation, just like that plaguing the asbestos manufacturers. Similar issues have been raised in litigation over Dow Chemical Co.'s manufacture of a central ingredient of Agent Orange, the defoliant used extensively by the U.S. military in Vietnam.

"It is really the tip of the iceberg," he said. "It is something that is just beginning. It is very similar to the asbestos cases. These things are everywhere. This stuff is very dangerous."

The Alameda County lawsuits stem the explosion of a PG&E capacitor in a quiet single-family home neighborhood in Stockton. The oily PCB sprayed onto the lawns of Mr. and Mrs. George Hamblin and their next door neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Matsami Matsuo.

Knudsen said his clients knew of no dangers from the oily stuff, but were surprised when work crews started digging up their lawns with no explanation and Environmental Protection Agency officials arrived in "their space costumes," a reference to protective suits.

"This thing goes off," he said, "and the next thing they know there are people out tearing up their yards with no explanation, no apology."

In the days that followed the Hamblin's yard, which was most heavily contaminated, was literally torn out -- the lawn, their sprinklers, the water meter and the contaminated power pole, which was hauled to a PG&E laboratory in San Ramon for study.

The Hamblin's pet Pomeranian, Gidget, walked through the PCB, their attorney said, and died 18 days later.

Knudsen said both the Hamblins and Matsuo still suffer from bronchitis-type disorders, which he described as "classic" symptoms of exposure to PCB.

Doctors, he said, are still trying to determine the long-range effects of exposure. Research studies going as far back as 1936 have linked PCBs to disorders ranging from still-births to liver cancer.

The dangers became more alarming in the late 1960s when it was discovered more than 1,000 residents of a city in Japan had accidentally eaten PCB contaminated rice. Over the next five years the liver cancer rate shot to six times normal.

Monsanto, in 1971, voluntarily halted manufacture with the exception of enclosed electrical components. Production was totally banned in 1979 as part of a phaseout started with passage of the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976.

Knudsen said he may soon file additional lawsuits, one involving the explosion of a PG&E capacitor in Oakland and the other involving industrial exposure of a now retired man who he said may be suffering long-term effects.

EXP 2887
Page 6 of 80

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380092

Monsanto

JAN 15 1981

FROM
(NAME—LOCATION—PHONE) J. H. Craddock - St. Louis A2SA 4-4764

DATE : January 14, 1981 cc: D. R. Bishop - A3NB

SUBJECT :

1/15 ✓ XC: David Moore

REFERENCE :

TO :
C. F. Callis - B3CA
R. S. Nelson - A2SA
J. R. G. Ortiz - E2ND
G. Roush, MD - G2WG
R. A. Stohr - B3NJ
B. J. Wander - G3WG
W. H. Westendorf - 1920

Attached for your information is a recent article on PCB's from a Wilmington, Delaware, newspaper that has a different slant on PCB's. Please circulate this to interested parties in your group.

J. H. Craddock

jb
enclosure

Delaware

IN - 10 (REV. 8/77)

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380093

Send copies to
- Schink done
- Moore
- Fruehwald
then GW/file -

[illegible]
Clipping

Alcoa to Clean Up Illinois Waste Site At $1.5 Million Cost

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Reporter

WASHINGTON—Aluminum Co. of America agreed to spend $1.5 million to clean up toxic wastes seeping out of an abandoned dump site in Olney, Ill.

The Environmental Protection Agency said the agreement, submitted to federal district court in East St. Louis, Ill., requires Alcoa to remove all liquids, sludges and other waste materials contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, and to determine the extent of pollution of nearby underground water supplies. The company also agreed to clean up underground pollution at the site. A final cost estimate for that work won't be developed until test sampling and studies are completed, attorneys for the EPA said.

PCBs are highly toxic chemicals the government contends can cause cancer and other diseases in humans and animals.

The EPA said Alcoa used the site to dispose of waste oil and other pollutants between 1975 and 1977.

Separately, the EPA said it filed suit to force Alcoa, McDonnell Douglas Corp. and three small companies to clean up a roughly four-acre dump site in Greenup, Ill., the government contends is contaminated with PCBs. After a year of unsuccessful negotiations to try to get a voluntary cleanup agreement for the site, the EPA asked the federal district court in East St. Louis to require the companies to pay for the work.

According to the EPA, both sides were operated by A&F Materials Inc., a waste-disposal company that went out of business in the late 1970s.

Judge Blocks Rules On Teen-Ager Access To Contraceptive Aid

Special to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

NEW YORK — A federal judge here barred the Department of Health and Human Services from enacting regulations mandating that parents be notified when their teen-age daughters seek prescription contraceptives from federally funded clinics.

The new rules, which were to be effective Feb. 25, also would have revoked the clinics' authority to disregard family income when setting fees to be paid by teen-age girls under 18 years old seeking the contraceptives on a confidential basis.

Two suits challenging the legality of the new rules were filed in federal court here last month, one by New York state and its health department, the other by the Medical and Health Research Association of New York Inc., a nonprofit corporation that assists in the development of health facilities here.

The suits contended that the new rules violated the right to privacy of teen-age girls. They also claimed that the rules posed various health and social consequences and would increase the number of persons seeking public assistance.

In granting a preliminary injunction in the two cases, Judge Henry Werker upheld a 1978 amendment to Title 10 of the Public Health Service Act, which guaranteed family-planning services, including prescription contraceptives, to persons seeking them.

"There is little doubt that plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm from the operation of the . . . regulations," the judge said in his opinion, citing statistical and medical documentation provided in the lawsuits.

Although the government claimed adolescents could still obtain non-prescription contraceptives or seek contraceptives from a physician, Judge Werker stated that "many, if not most, adolescents" couldn't afford pri-

Reagan Acts to Head Conrail Engineers' St

By a WALL STREET JOURNAL Staff Re

WASHINGTON — President R acted to head off a strike by the erhood of Locomotive Engineers uled to begin today against Consol Rail Corp.

Conrail and the union have be able to resolve certain wage dif tials and work-rule issues, despit tracted negotiations that began in 1981. The union had set a strike d Feb. 4, but agreed to postpone th tion in favor of making one mo tempt to resolve the dispute.

President Reagan last night or a 60-day cooling-off period and pointed a special emergency boa study the dispute. A spokesman fo union said it planned to honor the ing-off period.

Under the Railroad Labor Act emergency board has 30 days to in gate the dispute and file a report ing recommendations to the W House. The parties then have 30 days to consider the recommenda

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PCB-ARCH-EXT0380095

FYI:

R. T. Berendt - E2ND
B. J. Gilhousen - G3WB
J. G. Nassif - E2ND
P. S. Park - G3WB

FEB 11 1983

Dan R. Bishop
2/10/83

X6/file
Dumping Illinois

Accord Reached On Illinois Cleanup

STL P-D 2/10/83

By Bill Lambrecht
Post-Dispatch Illinois Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Federal and Illinois environmental officials have reached tentative agreement with Aluminum Company of America to clean up wastes that were dumped improperly in eastern Illinois.

The agreement is the first in Illinois and among the first in the nation in which the generator of hazardous materials was forced to assume liability after another company or hauler disposed of the wastes.

Lawyers involved said that the agreement could be used as a standard in Illinois and throughout the Midwest in cases where hazardous materials were haphazardly disposed of after leaving a manufacturer.

A consent decree requiring ALCOA to clean up a site near Olney in eastern Illinois is expected to be filed shortly in a U.S. District Court in Southern Illinois, a state lawyer said.

"This is a situation in which the hauler was financially unable to clean up the wastes, but we were able to find a remedy," said Robert W. Mueller, assistant attorney general in Illinois.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Illinois EPA and the Illinois attorney general's office all took part in the negotiations.

The agreement requires ALCOA to clean out a lagoon and remove soil contaminated by toxic materials that had been handled by the former A & F Materials Co. Inc. That company operated primarily as a waste recycler.

Waste oils, liquids and sludges deposited on the four-acre site contain PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) and other chemicals considered hazardous, tests showed.

The site drains near a tributary of Sugar Creek in Richland County.

ALCOA must pay $61,000 to the federal agency and $38,500 to the Illinois agency for emergency costs those agencies incurred while working at the site.

The agreement states that ALCOA cannot be sued by government agencies in the future if the wastes are removed properly. The company could be fined up to $2,500 a day for failing to comply with the agreement.

St. L. P-D 2/10/83

JEN/GEN File Energy-Ill.

Region

Panel Revises Waste Bill

By Robert Goodrich
Post-Dispatch Jefferson City Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY — The House Energy Committee has changed the "Missouri Superfund" bill to encourage the disposal of hazardous waste through incineration or recycling. The changes discourage the burial of hazardous waste in landfills.

The measure would raise approximately $6.8 million a year, according to its sponsor, Rep. Bob Feigenbaum, D-Ferguson, the committee chairman. The money would be used to match money from the federal Superfund in dealing with hazardous waste.

A committee vote is scheduled Monday. The measure is expected to easily win a recommendation for approval by the full House, despite industry opposition. Approval by the full House is considered less certain, and Senate passage is purely speculative.

The revised bill still contains a tenfold tax increase for hazardous waste producers, raising it to $10 per ton. Haulers also would be charged $10.

But the charge for landfilling has been changed to $20 per ton from $10.

Producers who recycle or incinerate hazardous waste on the site where it is made would be exempt from any transportation or disposal fee, although they still would pay $10 per ton for its manufacture.

Several industry lobbyists were at the committee meeting Wednesday at which the revised bill was presented and briefly discussed. They said nothing.

Feigenbaum said he expected them to sponsor a substitute measure or push for a whole array of proposed amendments when the bill comes up for debate on the House floor.

"I'm sure industry is going to raise hell," he said.

Industrial lobbyists earlier proposed that the bill be changed to set up a state Superfund through an appropriation from the state's general fund or through enactment of a statewide sales tax or surcharge on the state income tax.

Feigenbaum said they had come to him later with what they called a compromise proposal that would authorize the Missouri Hazardous Waste Commission to establish and collect fees.

"It's the commission that has been giving all the exemptions that have made the present law ineffective," he said. He called the industry representatives' suggestion "a joke."

Besides setting up a state Superfund, Feigenbaum's bill calls for a statewide registry listing all confirmed hazardous waste sites. The list would be available to the public.

Unconfirmed sites would be kept on a separate list while tests were being made. The public would have access only to a number given each unconfirmed site and the date possible hazardous waste was reported there, but not its location. That would prevent unwarranted loss of property value and reduce the likelihood of phony reports, Feigenbaum said, but people could still check to see if there had been undue delay in checking a reported site.

The bill contains procedures for dealing with emergencies, such as hazardous waste spills. It provides for compensation from the Superfund to victims of hazardous waste illegally dumped or spilled.

It authorizes the Department of Natural Resources to do its own hazardous waste tests or contract to have them done and gives the agency the power to file suits to collect damages from anyone responsible for dangerous or illegal dumping or spilling of waste.

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380097

From the desk of
DAN R. BISHOP

NOV 12 1981

11/10/81

(1) ~~F Cottrell~~

(2) ~~J Craddock~~

(3) J. ~~Coffey~~ - Law files

NOV 13 1981

xc: David Moore

DRB

File PCB clippings

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380098

PLYMOUTH, IND.
PILOT-NEWS
DAILY 9,405

OCT 9 1981

Bloomington seeks PCB damages

4377

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP) — The amount of damages being sought from two firms by the city of Bloomington in connection with PCB contamination has been increased from $149 million to $329 million.

The new allegations were filed Thursday in U.S. District Court. The additional damage payments are sought from Westinghouse Electric Co. and Monsanto Co.

Monsanto made the polychlorinated biphenyls, which Westinghouse's Bloomington plant used in manufacturing transformers.

City officials allege that Westinghouse improperly disposed of waste PCBs and transformers, contaminating the city sewer system and several area landfills.

The new claims stem from the discovery this summer of PCBs in the Lemon Lane Landfill, formerly operated by the city.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
JOURNAL AND
REVIEW
D. & S. 10,980

OCT 14 1981

Reconsideration not substantiated

-1377-

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — A deputy commissioner has recommended the Indiana State Board of Health not reopen public hearings on PCB pollution in the Bloomington area.

The recommendation from William D. Christian will be considered Friday by the Indiana Environmental Management Board.

A reopening of the hearings was sought by Peter Tescione of Bloomington, but Christian said he could not justify the expenses involved, particularly when they "would essentially parallel litigation now under way."

His reference was to a pending suit by the city of Bloomington against Westinghouse Corp. and Monsanto Co. The city seeks $329 million in damages for pollution from polychlorinated biphenyls.

The PCBs were manufactured by Monsanto and used by Westinghouse in the manufacture of capacitors at its Bloomington plant.

The city contends there was PCB pollution in its sewage system and at a municipal dump.

Public hearings by the board of health were conducted in 1976 and 1977, then recessed while Bloomington and Westinghouse officials tried to negotiate a settlement. After reaching an impasse, the city sued Westinghouse and just last week added Monsanto as a defendant.

Ex. P-2887
Page 14 of 80

CLINTON, IND.
CLINTONIAN
D. 5,260

OCT 14 1981

Indiana to close PCB hearings

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — A deputy commissioner has recommended the Indiana State Board of Health not reopen public hearings on PCB pollution in the Bloomington area.

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NEW ALBANY, IND.
TRIBUNE
D. 10,520

OCT 20 1981

Added To PCB Pollution Suit

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Bloomington has added Monsanto Co. to a lawsuit charging contamination by polychlorinated biphenyls.

The city is seeking $458 million in compensatory and punitive damages from Monsanto and Westinghouse Electric Corp. The suit has been assigned to U.S. District Judge S. Hugh Dillin, but no trial date has been set.

On April 28, Bloomington filed a federal suit against Westinghouse, charging the company contaminated the southern Indiana city's sewer system and its sewage treatment plant. The suit now charges PCBs Westinghouse used in the manufacture of electrical equipment have caused contimation at a landfill.

In a 20-count amended complaint recently filed, Bloomington said Monsanto shipped PCBs, used as safety insulation, to Westinghouse, knowing they would be released in the area without warning to community officials or citizens.

In the original suit, Bloomington sought compensatory damages of $129 million and $200 million in punitive damages.

BLUFFTON, IND.
NEWS-BANNER
D. 5,525

OCT 17 1981

State Asked to Leave PCB Case to Courts

4370

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — Past and possibly ongoing PCB contamination in the Bloomington area dominated discussion at an Environmental Management Board meeting Friday, but the board postponed action at least until its November meeting.

The EMB tabled until its next meeting the question of whether to reopen hearings at Bloomington about the suspect chemical.

EMB hearing officer William D. Christen told the board he recommended no additional hearings on the basis of responses he received from the City of Bloomington and the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Attorney General Linley Pearson said hearings could be justified on the limited question of pollution from two dumps containing PCBs.

The city has a federal suit against Westinghouse for alleged pollution of the Bloomington sewers, drinking water and an old city dump with PCBs, short for polychlorinated biphenyls.

The chemicals formerly used in making certain electrical equipment are suspected of causing cancer in humans and animals.

Christen said both sides and the intervenors in the case opposed reopening the hearings, partially because the lawsuit would take care of the public's interest.

There were suggestions Pearson be asked to intervene for the state in the federal case against Westinghouse.

Pearson said hearings might be justified to gather testimony just on pollution risks at a Monroe County dump and the Neal dump, not on matters being litigated in the federal suit.

There was discussion among board members about how much the EMB could do unless it first was proved PCB is a pollutant, justifying penalties against polluters.

Westinghouse has denied PCBs constitute a health hazard and has insisted it properly disposed of its wastes.

Board member John Vaughan, Indianapolis, said he was concerned about doing something about the status of things now, rather than digging into everything concerning the case since hearings began in 1976.

The public hearings were dropped in 1977 when the city and Westinghouse agreed they would try to negotiate a settlement. The years of trying brought no settlement, but an impasse, so Bloomington this year sued Westinghouse and Monsanto Chemical Co. for damages totaling $329 million.

The meeting also included the announced resignation of EMB Chairman Carole Rust, Mount Vernon, who said this would be her last meeting. She said she was resigning to take care of personal concerns.

FINDLAY, OHIO
COURIER
D. 25,108

SEP 3 1981

Cincinnati Officials Seeking To Burn PCB-Contaminated Oil

CINCINNATI (AP) — City and county officials want to rid Hamilton County of millions of gallons of oil contaminated by PCBs.

Richard Vanderhoof, director of the Metropolitan Sewer District, says as many as seven million gallons of oil contaminated by hazardous PCBs are stored throughout Hamilton County.

PCBs, a term for a group of compounds called polychlorinated biphenyls, were produced by Monsanto Chemical Co. for about 50 years before the federal government banned their manufacture four years ago.

The government believes they cause skin and liver problems and possibly cancer.

Vanderhoof and the city health department asked the city during a hearing this week to license a downtown sewer plant to burn the waste, claiming that would be the best way to get rid of it.

Several witnesses urged rejection of that plan, however, asserting that the dangerous compounds should not be transported through and collected in the heart of a city.

The incinerator in Queensgate would be the first publicly-owned incinerator burning the compounds and the only one in an inner-city area if it is licensed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Pat V. Scarpino, chairman of the city's environmental advisory council and a professor of environmental engineering at the University of Cincinnati, said he does not "believe the site of the incinerator is proper for the incineration of PCBs.

"In that particular area, there is not room for error, in my estimation," he said.

But Richard A. Carnes of the EPA said, "If it's done within the guidelines of the regulations and the appropriate fail-safes are on the technology, it is safe. We feel the chemicals are a much greater hazard spread throughout the community than if we destroy them down there."

Vanderhoof said he doesn't know where all of the PCB is located.

Arthur J. Jackson of the city health department said he also doesn't know where it all is.

"We have no record of where they're stored," he said. "It's just like all the other chemicals — I don't know if anybody has a record. They've just been piling up for years."

Jackson, endorsing the plan on behalf of the health department, said, "We now believe that we have the best incinerator in the United States. We believe we can do anything anyone else can do."

Sewer district officials said the "test burn" they propose would not take place until early next year.

Only two incinerators, both of them privately owned and operated, are now licensed to burn PCBs. One is in Arkansas, the other in Texas.

From the desk of
DAN R. BISHOP

6/24

JUN 2 4 1980

1) ~~J. H. Craddock~~

2) ~~J. Ortiz + file~~

XC: David Moore

File 6/26

WABASH, IND.
PLAIN DEALER
D. 8,469

MAY 13 1980

Couple may drop suit on PCB after four years

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP) — Nancy and Leo Haganman won't let their six children play in the creek that runs outside their rural home.

They can't keep animals because the animals always die. The family complains of fevers and stomach ailments doctors can't explain.

For four years they have hoped to settle a class action suit charging their land and water is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, a suspected carcinogen.

But despite the Environmental Protection Agency's ban of the chemical, their attorney says there is too little scientific evidence to prove the case in court.

Now an Indiana judge has threatened to order the case dropped from the books unless it is tried soon or the attorney, Guy Loftman, can justify a continuance. Loftman says not all the evidence is in, and he's waiting until it is.

"The only way we're going to win this case is if one of us crawls in there with a death certificate with PCB written across it," Mrs. Haganman said.

PCB, a colorless, odorless liquid with a molasses-like consistency, first made headlines in 1968 when five people in Japan died after eating cooking oil contaminated by PCB.

Monsanto Industrial Chemical Corp. voluntarily halted PCB production in 1977 after tests showed the chemical caused skin diseases and birth defects.

The Bloomington suit, filed by 14 people, charges Monsanto with manufacturing PCB and Westinghouse Electric Corrp. with discharging the chemical into this southern Indiana city's sewage system.

A Westinghouse spokesman said the firm used PCB in building electrical capacitors, which store a small amount of electricity and are used to check power losses. The PCB was discharged from the Bloomington plant into the city's sewage system as part of Westinghouse's natural waste release, said the spokesman, who asked not to be identified.

From the sewage system, PCB was discharged into nearby Clear Creek. When the creek flooded, the contamination spread onto private land and into private wells, the suit charges. The brief also says Westinghouse gave away contaminated sludge for use as fertilizer, without warning residents it contained PCB.

"We were always against chemicals. We try to buy natural foods as much as possible," Mrs. Haganman says. "Now, we're more or less done. We don't have the money to move — but we feel it's dangerous to live here."

The Haganmans aren't alone.

Kenneth Hawkins, who bought his 333-acre farm in 1964, sold it 11 years later after discovering some of his best land contained PCB contamination.

"When I think that the bottom fell out of years of work, I'm disgusted. There it was — my land — and they said I couldn't use it. I worried a lot about it, but then I just wanted to get away," he said.

Jackson Circuit Court Judge Robert R. Brown says he will dismiss the suit unless Loftman can justify a continuance by May 16. And Loftman, who indicated to his clients that he would not seek that continuance, claims it would be foolish to try the case now.

"The evidence is not all in yet concerning the toxicity of relatively low levels of PCB. It could be 20 to 30 years, or it could be a few more months. My judgment is that it's good to keep waiting," he said.

When the suit was filed in 1976, former Bloomington health official Raymond Schneider asked the State Board of Health to determine the toxicity of PCB. He's not sure what happened to his request, but he called the case an enlightening one.

"It gave me an insight into corporate structure into how corporate structures are protected by the legal framework. It's not always a matter of whether something is or is not a problem. It's a matter of how we can legally get you off the hook," he said.

Schneider speculates that residents might never see their suit resolved or won, and Monsanto spokesman Dan Bishop agrees.

WEST ALLIS, WIS.
POST
SOUTH SUBURBAN EDIT.
W. 249,900

MAY 1 4 1980

PCB storage plan brings stormy session in Big Bend

437

By Mardy Meacham
For the Post

Despite officials' pleas that the issue be decided on the basis of facts, not emotion, shouting and disruptions marked a five and a half hour hearing on the proposed storage of PCBs in Big Bend last week.

Several times during the meeting residents attempted to shout down the testimony of John H. Olmsted, a spokesman for Safety Engineered Disposal Inc. the company that has filed a request with the Department of Natural Resources to show PCBs in Big Bend.

Olmsted, while admitting that plans for the storage are incomplete because he lacks the license from the DNR to store the liquid, said his company's main concern was to safely store liquid PCBs until, "proper disposal by incineration or other means could be provided for."

"Safety Engineered will help improve the quality of the environment," said Olmsted. "You may choose to be part of the solution or continue to be part of the problem."

PCBs, manufactured by the Monsanto Corp., and used in millions of transformers and capacitors as a fire deterent have now been found to enter the environment through spills. Early in 1970, it was learned that the deadly toxic chemical, if released could enter water systems, and while not always water soluble, the PCB are then ingested by fish and other wild or domestic life by adhering to the fatty tissue. Human consumption then occurs upon eating the affected foods.

The federal government, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), last year ordered the removal of PCBs from service without also providing a means for their proper incineration or disposal.

"I don't trust the bureaucrats. I don't trust the DNR." —PBC storage facility opponent

According to a telephone interview by the Post with Don Bishop of the public relations department of the Monsanto Corp., located in St. Louis, Missouri, "We had a incinerator operating for the disposal of liquid PCBs but the EPA wouldn't allow it and we tore it down about four years ago."

Bishop said the Monsanto Corp. became involved in the manufacture of PCBs in 1929 by acquisition of another company. "We ceased production of the PCBs as soon as we became aware of the deathly toxic quality of the chemical."

"The hazard to the safe storage, as proposed, is so minicule," Bishop said, and added the residents' concern about possible vandalism in the area, should be dealt with — "by jailing the vandals."

However, Chemical Engineer D. H. Westerman, hired by the village, presented evidence that "PCB is water soluble and it would take weeks to determine a water condition after a spill situation."

Westerman, in his one-hour presentation, disputed the claim of SED that the soil in the area is predominately clay. He contends that a map prepared by the Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission shows the surface soils to be predominately Fox Sand Loam and Casco Loam, with 18 to 34 inches of sand and gravel below the loam. That testimony in turn was then disputed by a reading of the soil content for two new wells near the site, prepared by the Porter Well Drilling Company of Vernon that shows the soil to contain two feet of clay, 39 feet of sand and gravel, another seven feet of clay and an additional 33 feet of sand and gravel.

Additional testimony offered by the village included that of attorneys Leonard Schultz and T. Michael Schober. Schultz, in cross examination of

Continued On Page 2



PCB storage plan brings stormy session in Big B

Continued From Page 1

Olmstead, attempted to prove that the SED was a "front" of "satellite" corporation of the RTE Corp. of Waukesha, a charge vigorously denied by both Olmsted and officials of the RTE Corp.

Surprise testimony was received by two factory employees of RTE who had been subpoenaed by the village lawyers. Tim J. Hughes of Vernon, a fabrication checker with RTE testified, under questioning, that the steel boxes in which the drums of PCBs were to be stored "were not leak tested...a three pound hammer could break off the top closures...and a .22 caliber shot could, in effect, shoot right through the boxes."

Hughes also said he had overheard a discussion by officials of RTE that the chemical was intended to be stored at land owned by RTE in Waukesha, but they did not want it stored at their plant to avoid any liability.

Tank Shop employee, John H. McDonald of East Troy, produced testimony, also under questioning by the attorneys, that he had attended a meeting at RTE on April 8, 1980, of "upper management RTE officials." McDonald said at that meeting, "I had brought up the storage of PCBs at Big Bend and they said they want nothing to do with it." He also said that he had helped in the construction of 125 steel boxes for the SED company.

State Assembly Leader John Shabaz (R-New Berlin), in addressing the hearing, asked that the sentiments of the people be heard. "We don't need government to mandate storage in Big Bend when they don't want it," and to the DNR, he added, "Address Yourself to the concerns of Big Bend."

Also speaking in opposition of storage was State Senator Lynn Adelman. Adelman said storage of the PCBs in Big Bend "would not be feasible when the people are opposed to it." He offered continued aid to the village in their fight.

Village Police Chief Jim Sebestyn, along with area citizens, voiced his concern to the hearing examiner that a continuing problem of vandalism in that area could cause a dangerous spill by penetration of the steel boxes by rifle fire. Sebestyn said, "The village has a problem of mishandling of weapons in the area...we have a overabundance of weapons." The chief said a ".22-caliber would go through that container (the steel boxes). ..(they would) be a target for juveniles!"

Village Tax Assessor Jeff Zor said property values "would decrease by 10 to 20 percent if the storage were allowed.

The DNR also came under the wrath of area residents and was accused of being a "Mother Goose Agency" by Marsha Gutkowski of Brookfield, who added, "I don't trust the bureaucrats...I don't trust the DNR."

Schultz offered his suggestion that the DNR use its own land...on suitable soil...in unpopulated areas and monitor it 24 hours a day." That statement drew cheers from the crowd and caused one man to shout, "But who is going to monitor the DNR."

Attorney Schober, in suming up the village's position said, "While granting that the village realizes that storage

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until May 19 to present any additional written testimony they may want entered into the record. They may address any further evidence to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Ms. Linda Wymore, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, 53707.

# of metric system's success

feel that its best selling point is that it is not a current cost but an investment, and the cost of not converting would be much greater," he explained, "I realize that it is an emotional issue with the public, but I really feel that they will hardly be aware of the conversion until after it is complete."

Howard Sanders, a chemistry teacher at Eisenhower High School, has his doubts about whether the country will entirely convert to metric.

Sanders believes the public may have had its way too long.

"I think that if the government lets converting go, on this voluntary compliance level much longer, we will never convert as a country, entirely," Sanders said. "Right now only about 15 percent of the country is using it after a good long trial period and that doesn't say too much for people's flexibility."

ment has set up, left on their own nobody will change given the rut they're in," he said. "I think one of the big mistakes made was that no mandatory date was set for the conversion to have been completed."

Harry Leeman, a science teacher at New Berlin High School, agrees that the conversion has been poorly executed at best, but he feels that with the rest of the world on one side and the U.S. on the other we have no choice.

"Industry seems to be holding back on accepting it, it seems, and until they convert, the rest of us most likely won't," Leeman explained. "But I think that for universality all over the world we will have to convert to metric. I hardly think we can convince the rest of the world to convert to our system.

The expense of such a conversion in terms of increased sizes and the down to a change in a standard 8½ by 11 inch piece of paper causing havoc as the domino effect is felt in envelopes, filing cabinets, and postal rates.

Leeman foresees these changes but feels their trauma on the average person will be minimal.

"I can see some expense being incurred as far as having to retool and cut new dies for industry, as well as the more obvious change over in most merchandise to a metric scale. But I think the public will adapt to these changes more readily than they think. In the end probably the biggest hinderance is that we're just too comfortable under our present system," he said.

When asked if the students in his classes complain about being taught a seemingly non-useful new system of measuring, Leeman confessed that it has become something of a problem.

JUN 2 0 1980

From the desk of
DAN R. BISHOP

6-19

1) ~~J. H. Craddock - CS1H~~ - FYI

2) ~~J. Ortiz~~ and file.

JUN 2 3 1980

D. R. Bishop

Mary Ann

EX P-2887
Page 23 of 80

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380109

Widespread commercial usage of PCBs makes regulation an overwhelming task

By HELEN WINTERNITZ and WILL ENGLUND

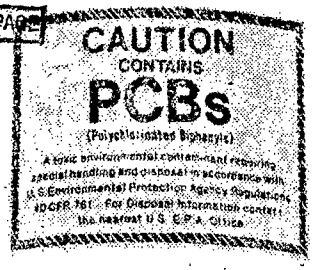
Four years ago, a pair of congressmen took to the floor of the House of Representatives and urged their colleagues to ban the manufacture of PCBs and stringently control its uses in the United States.

"We have identified a mad dog, a known bad actor in the case of PCBs," declaimed Gilbert Gude, then a Maryland congressman. "There is no doubt about its toxicity and danger to the environment. It has caused millions of dollars of damage in the United States; the time has arrived to get rid of it."

The ban went through as part of a law to control all toxic chemicals, but a major part of the problem is unresolved, in the eyes of Representative John D. Dingell (D, Mich.), who cosponsored the bill with Mr. Gude and who is the House's most influential energy legislator.

Although PCBs were the only substance singled out by name in the entire

FRONT PAGE



Last of a series

toxic chemicals bill, Mr. Dingell angrily told a congressional committee earlier this year that only a tiny amount—less than 1 percent—of 750 million pounds of commercially used PCBs had been taken out of service.

Mr. Dingell blamed the federal Environmental Protection Agency, which had been given responsibility for controlling PCB usage.

EPA has drawn up regulations that allow most uses of PCBs to continue, making accidental spills and contamination inevitable, Mr. Dingell said. Those rules allow the industry to continue using sealed electrical equipment that contains PCBs —which, unfortunately, can leak, he said.

The EPA rules "are at best lip service and at worst a flagrant breach of the intent of Congress and the public trust," he

See PCB, A4, Col. 1

Widespread PCB usage overwhelms regulators

PCB, from A1

asserted.

But regulating PCBs is a problem that goes beyond the EPA. Other agencies, both federal and state, have been assigned the task of keeping the nation's workplaces, its foodstuffs and its environment free of contamination.

These agencies are confronted with a tremendous amount of PCBs now in use commercially and already free in the environment, but the presence of thousands of other chemical hazards has made regulation a difficult job.

Despite the regulators' efforts, PCBs keep leaking out of electrical transformers, spilling into animal feed, accumulating in oysters and rockfish, sticking to the shoes and clothes of workers.

On a practical level, an absolute ban would have cost $5 billion. In the words of the Monsanto Company, principal manufacturer of the compounds, an immediate and total ban "would shut down the electrical power industry and the railroads in short order."

Because PCBs are widely used as an insulating fluid in the nation's electrical equipment, the issue of regulation can hinge on how much is leaking into the environment. No comprehensive, nationwide survey has been attempted of the millions of pieces of PCB-bearing equipment.

At the recent congressional hearing, Mr. Dingell presented a new government study of transformers in the Washington capital area that turned up some dramatic figures. Of 822 transformers inspected, 494 were leaking PCBs or had leaked.

Steven D. Jellinek, of the EPA, retorted that the agency had done its own studies and concluded that those figures were not "representative nationally." In the last year, the EPA has levied only a few dozen fines across the country for leaking equipment.

When PCBs spills happen in Maryland, the state Water Resources Administration —which is assigned the task of keeping dangerous wastes out of the environment —is supposed to be called.

Last year, the state agency was alerted to about half a dozen spills in the state.

One of the larger spills started on a rainy day at a Dundalk high school parking lot. An industrial transformer being carried in a big tractor-trailer truck sprang a leak that dribbled down onto the lot, onto public streets as the truck was driven across East Balimore and onto a second lot when the truck reached its destination.

When enforcement officers arrived from Water Resources, they found a 14-foot-long smear of PCBs on the school lot and a larger one on the other lot. As the rain came down, they worked out a plan for cleaning up the leakage as exhaustively as practical, telephoning to federal EPA officers in Philadelphia for advice.

The state decided to begin a cleanup that would cost *the trucking company $60,000. It ordered that a 15-foot-wide and 30-foot-long chunk of asphalt on the high school* lot be dug up, along with a section three times as large from the other lot. Then the floor of the contaminated trailer was cut in pieces and buried in a special dump along with the asphalt.

Even if the authorities had tried, however, they could not have identified exactly where the chemical dribbled on the public roadways or how much of it had been washed away by the rain.

"Our concern is to get the spill cleaned up," explained J. L. Hearn, chief of enforcement, who said he has noticed a "growing awareness of PCBs" as more and more people report spills.

PCBs are only one of 34 hazardous substances that the Water Resources agency has placed in its most dangerous class.

That is far fewer than the number of serious health threats regulated by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which was set up to protect workers from on-the-job health hazards.

That, according to Peter Infante, an upper-level OSHA official, is the reason his agency has yet to adopt detailed rules on how PCBs can be used in the workplace. During an interview in his Washington office, Mr. Infante said the agency's policy was to rate PCBs as a potential human carcinogen and recommend no exposure to it.

The agency plans to develop general guidelines for handling PCBs, he said, but has not committed itself to developing a comprehensive up-to-date standard to control the chemical.

Asked why not, the OSHA official replied with exasperation in his voice, "What we have here is a situation where we're surrounded by carcinogens.

"Workers are right now being exposed to numerous chemical carcinogens. We're trying the best we can to regulate those with the biggest impact. In the metal trades alone, we have a million workers being exposed to hazards."

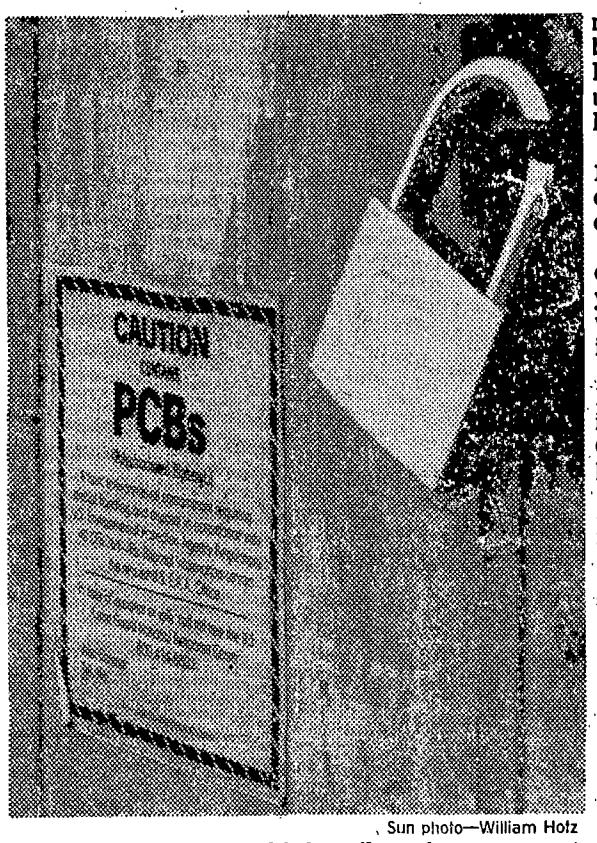
Mr. Infante recounted how OSHA, in its first 10 years, has been able to draw up completed regulations for only about 20 of 300 or more substances that are proven or suspected agents of human cancer.

While OSHA was struggling to make a dent in its lengthy list of chemical hazards, a federal research agency was preparing a thick report analyzing PCB hazards and calling for stringent rules to control workers' exposure to the chemical.

That agency, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, presented OSHA with its final regulatory recommendations more than two years ago, but the document asking for a series of precautionary measures only joined heaps of other data on other unregulated chemicals.

"I'm sure they [OSHA] have got a lot to do but they've had the criteria document for two years," said Clifford Moseley, a NIOSH industrial hygienist who has been concentrating on PCBs.

"NIOSH feels there should be a standard," he said. "NIOSH feels they're pretty dangerous and there shouldn't be any exposure at all. They aren't as hazardous as some things, but people haven't been handling them properly.



Sun photo—William Hotz

Sealed container of PCB-laden oil at the government depot in Curtis Bay carries a lock and a warning.

They're all over the place and we're still running into situations where people are handling them and saying I don't know what a PCB is."

Using its general safety standard rather than detailed regulations, OSHA has begun to crack down on some PCB problems. Last spring, for example, the agency cited Amtrak for exposing electricians to dangerous amounts of PCBs at a railroad yard in Wilmington, Del., where locomotive equipment filled with the chemical is repaired.

Amtrak contested the citations and the case is still pending.

OSHA also recently cited Maryland's biggest private employer, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for making two shipyard workers clean up small leaks of the chemical without protective gear. The workers got some of the chemical on themselves.

That case is also pending.

Bethlehem's steelmaking plant, adjacent to the shipyard on Sparrows Point, also had some difficulties with PCB leaks from transformers. Responsibility for watching the steel plant falls not to OSHA but to its state counterpart, the Maryland Occupational Safety and Health agency (MOSH).

MOSH generally ignored PCBs as an occupational health threat until last year, when the chemical began to receive widespread attention and the leaks were discovered at dozens of transformers at Bethlehem Steel.

Although the Maryland agency has yet to issue any citations to industries for misuse of the chemical and does not believe any work sites it has checked involved significant exposures to workers, "it's much more prepared to deal with it than in the past," said Frank Morgan, MOSH's director. "We have a procedure and a preventive plan now."

Two years ago—as part of an attempt to inform workers of potential PCB dangers—the EPA ordered that all electrical equipment containing PCBs in quantity had to be labeled with warning signs. Enforcement of the order has not been swift.

According to the Baltimore Gas & Electric Company, many of its industrial or business customers who own their own electrical equipment did not meet the deadline.

For example, several union workers at Bethlehem Steel complained that PCB-containing tranformers were not labeled until recently. At the A. S. Abell Company's building—where *The Sun* and *Evening Sun* are published—utility officials on a routine inspection found an unlabeled transformer with a small leak and five pieces of PCB-equipment without the mandatory stickers.

Although the first PCB-epidemic occurred in Japan in 1968, the first signs of PCB-related hazards appeared as early as 1939—one year after PCBs were first commercially produced in a factory in Alabama.

In that year, a researcher found that doses of the chemicals fed to rabbits and guinea pigs were lethal. Six years later, another researcher reported that people who worked with PCBs had developed digestive troubles, burning eyes and impotence.

That same year, a pair of doctors in Atlanta made public a study that workers who had found jobs manufacturing PCBs were breaking out in pustulant acne-like rashes. One of those men complained he had lost his sexual drive, his appetite and his energy.

Unfortunately, the two scientists dismissed at least part of the evidence, citing a possible explanation that, today, would not be considered scientifically sound.

"On examination," they wrote, "he seemed in good general health. His complaint of lassitude was not borne out by anything more than the usual temperament of the Negro toward work."

The first inkling of what might be happening to the world outside the workplace came in 1966, when a team of environmental investigators in Sweden ran chemical analyses on fish and were suddenly confounded by a chemical they could not identify. Further tests on eagles showed that it was PCBs.

The real alarm came, however, in 1968 when hundreds of Japanese were sickened after eating oil accidentally contaminated with heavy amounts of commercial PCB mix.

A 3-year-old girl was brought to a clinic in a western region of Japan suffering from a case of acne that doctors could not explain. More and more people began appearing at clinics and hospitals, seeking treatment for sudden acne infections and other unusual symptoms.

They had discolored fingernails, eyeballs and lips. Some were vomiting and fluid ran from the eyes of others. They complained of pains, fatigue and impotence.

Eventually, the source of the epidemic, which affected more than 1,200 Japanese, was traced to cooking oil that had been adulterated by PCBs when it was being heated and processed.

Japanese doctors found after studying hundreds of patients that the poisoning often caused liver damage. Underweight babies with swollen eyelids and skin discolorations were born to poisoned mothers.

Despite this research history, most of the U.S. government's regulation efforts followed the passage, in 1976, of the federal law aimed at controlling toxic substances. It was not until 1979 that the EPA implemented its final regulations banning manufacture of the chemicals.

One agency, however, began worrying publicly about the chemical as far back as 1971. Almost nine years ago, the Food and Drug Administration organized a publicity effort to warn the country of potential health hazards. Then, in 1973, it established limits on the amounts of PCBs allowed in foods like fish, milk and eggs.

But one of the major problems with trying to control food adulteration or contamination of the environment and the workplace is spotting it.

For instance, dangerously high levels of PCBs turned up last December in a drove of Alabama hogs. Government officals eventually traced the contaminated hogs—tests found high levels of PCBs stored in their meat—to a tight circle of farms in the northern part of the state, then discovered that each farm used siding that had been sprayed with a PCB compound.

The meat was kept off the market, and officials began trying to figure out the simplest way to clean up the widespread contamination.

However, the PCBs were only spotted originally because the hog meat was destined for Japan—which, because of the 1968 epidemic, requires that all meat imports must be specifically tested for the chemical.

THE SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.
(MORNING)
D. 175,543 SUN. 359,929

MAY 27 1980

PCBs Moved from Area



Eight barrels of material containing toxic PCBs were removed from the Randle Cliff Naval Research Laboratory last Monday. Along with the PCBs, an empty electrical transformer had to be transported, and workers used the crane in the background to hoist the metal into the tractor trailer.

by Betsy Brady
Assistant Editor

Everyone at the Randle Cliffs Navy Research Lab was glad to get rid of them.

"It was a six month headache that I finally got rid of. I'm delighted to see them go," says Commanding Officer Keith Ruona.

It took a little over three hours Monday morning to load eight, 55 gallon drums weighing approximately 700 pounds each and containing toxic PCBs into a tractor trailer for removal from the base.

In addition to removing polychlorinated biphenyles (PCB) material, a Towson-based hazardous waste removal firm also transported an empty electrical transformer to its final resting place in an Alabama landfill.

The PCBs will eventually be loaded on the ocean incinerator vessel, the "M.T. Vulcanus," and shipped out for incineration somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico.

Transporting toxic materials is not a fly-by-night process.

Once the tractor trailer arrived at the Randle Cliffs base Monday, Bohager-Goodhues' employees lined the 40 foot long trailer with heavy plastic along the sides and bottom just in case the drums were to leak.

"The chances are pretty remote," says Bohager-Goodhues president, Damian Bohager, when asked about the chances of the drums spilling while on the road.

After the plastic is laid, an absorbent material holding up to 20 times its own weight is put down as added insulation inside the trailer. And, once the drums were placed in the truck, pieces of two by four wood was hammered around the bottom of the PCB filled drums to secure them in place.

A month ago the lab reported only four drums holding 3,655 pounds of active PCB material were stored in the small, masonry walled room. Recently, an electrical transformer had to be drained and flushed for removal, therefore the total number of drums removed amounted to eight.

PCB has been used to replenish coolants inside of electrical transformers since the 1950s, but in the early 70s the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) discovered the material was highly toxic by ingestion, inhalation and skin absorption. It was suspected to be carcinogenic and mutagenic. also.

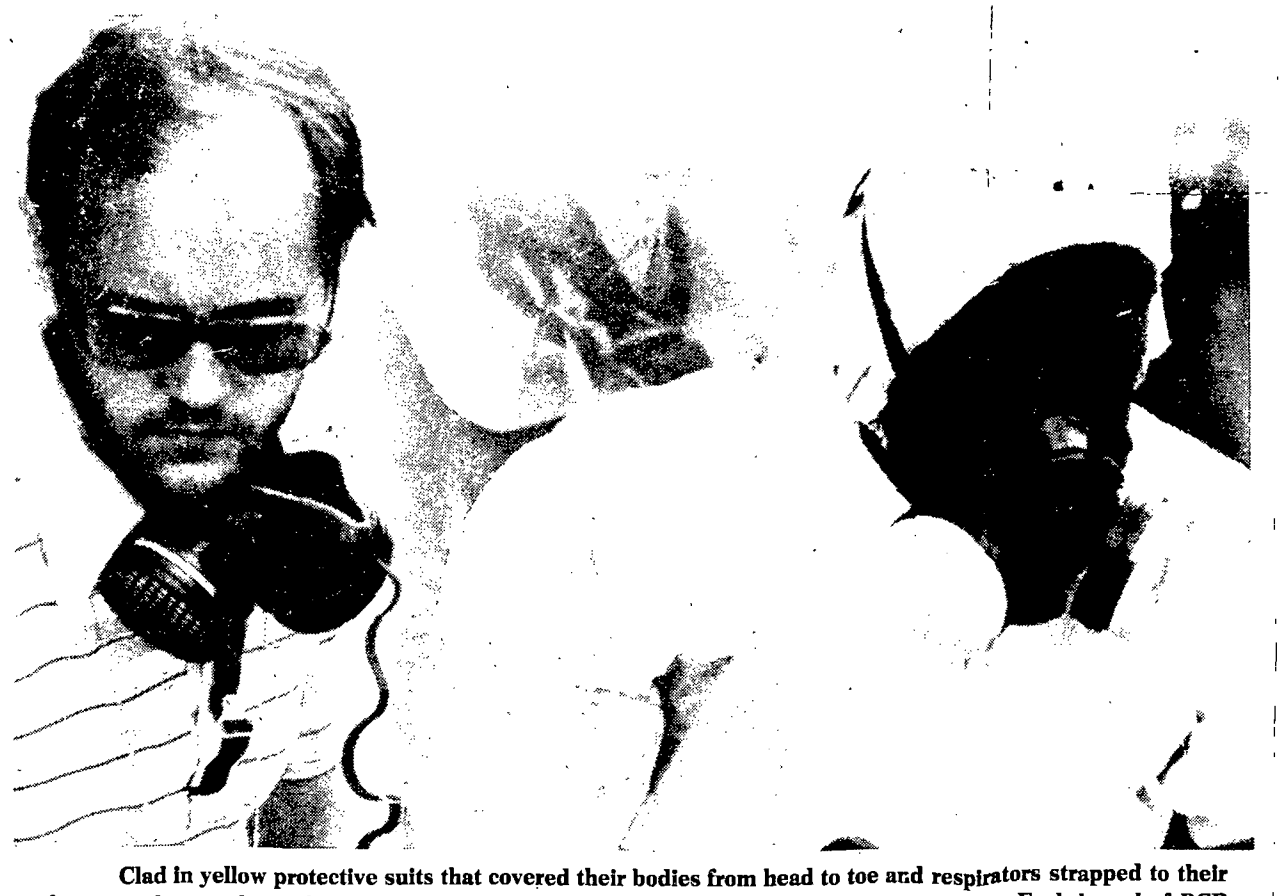
"Back in the late 50s and early 60s I used to work on the transformers and got PCBs all over me," says Navy base Facilities Manager Ray Trott. Trott says when the transformers were installed at the base, he and Buster Fortier, now the Mayor of Chesapeake Beach, used to work inside the transformer and be practically "up to their knees" in PCB material.

According to Trott, he has never had any physical disabilities from the PCB exposure. "I was quite shocked, to say the least," Trott says when he found out that the PCB manufacturer, Monsanto, was prohibited against producing the product in the early 70s.

When electrical transformers are emptied, the PCB material is drained into the barrels and stored for disposal. The transformer is further flushed with kerosene oil, and the oil is also drained into a barrel for disposal.

The PCB transporters, clad in yellow protective suits covering their bodies from head to toe and respirators strapped to their faces, loaded each of the drums into the back of the truck before a crane had to be used to

See PCB, A-10



Clad in yellow protective suits that covered their bodies from head to toe and respirators strapped to their faces, workers took careful precautions when lifting the toxic PCBs onto the tractor trailer. Each barrel of PCB material weighed approximately 700 pounds.

EX P-2887
Page 27 of 80
PCB-ARCH-EXT0380113

PCB

Continued from A-1



Navy Base Facilities Manager Ray Trott prepares to open the storage room which contains the PCB barrels. The PCBs have been stored at the Randle Cliffs lab since the mid-60s and are used to replenish coolant inside of electrical transformers. "I used to work on the transformers and get PCBs all over me," Trott recalls before the material was found to be hazardous. (photos by Betsy Brady)

lift the transformer.

"The clothing is really not necessary, but we do it as a precautionary measure," explains Bohager. "You have to be extra careful when handling the material."

After the trailer, with Missouri license plates, was loaded, the drivers were given an exact route they were to take to Emelle, Ala. "They call in once every six hours to let us know they are on schedule," the president says.

Once the trailer arrives at its destination, the transformer is delivered to the landfill and the PCBs are handed over to another company, Chemical Waste Management. CWM will consolidate the drums with larger amounts of PCBs and take about one million gallons out to sea for incineration, Bohager says.

Once out in the Gulf of Mexico at an EPA approved longitude, the material is dissipated 99.999 percent. Therefore, according to Bohager, any residual that leaves the burning stack is only .0001 percent toxic.

"It's pretty efficient, hardly anything goes out," Bohager commented.

Is there a better way to get rid of the toxic waste?

Bohager doesn't think so. "It's more economical to take the material out into the ocean, and the Chemical Waste Management Company probably enjoys the best reputation as the largest waste removal company in the world," he noted.

Nonetheless, a new process which is making headway and is close to getting EPA approval would de-toxify the material at its storage site.

According to Bohager, Sohio is currently trying to get the EPA approval to operate a laboratory in the tractor trailer that would de-toxify the material on site before transporting it.

PRINCE FREDERICK, MD.
CALVERT INDEPENDENT
W. 7,500

SEP 30 1981

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PCB-ARCH-EXT0380115

XC: D. Mooley

From the desk of
DAN R. BISHOP

3/17 3/18

JAY ORTIZ —

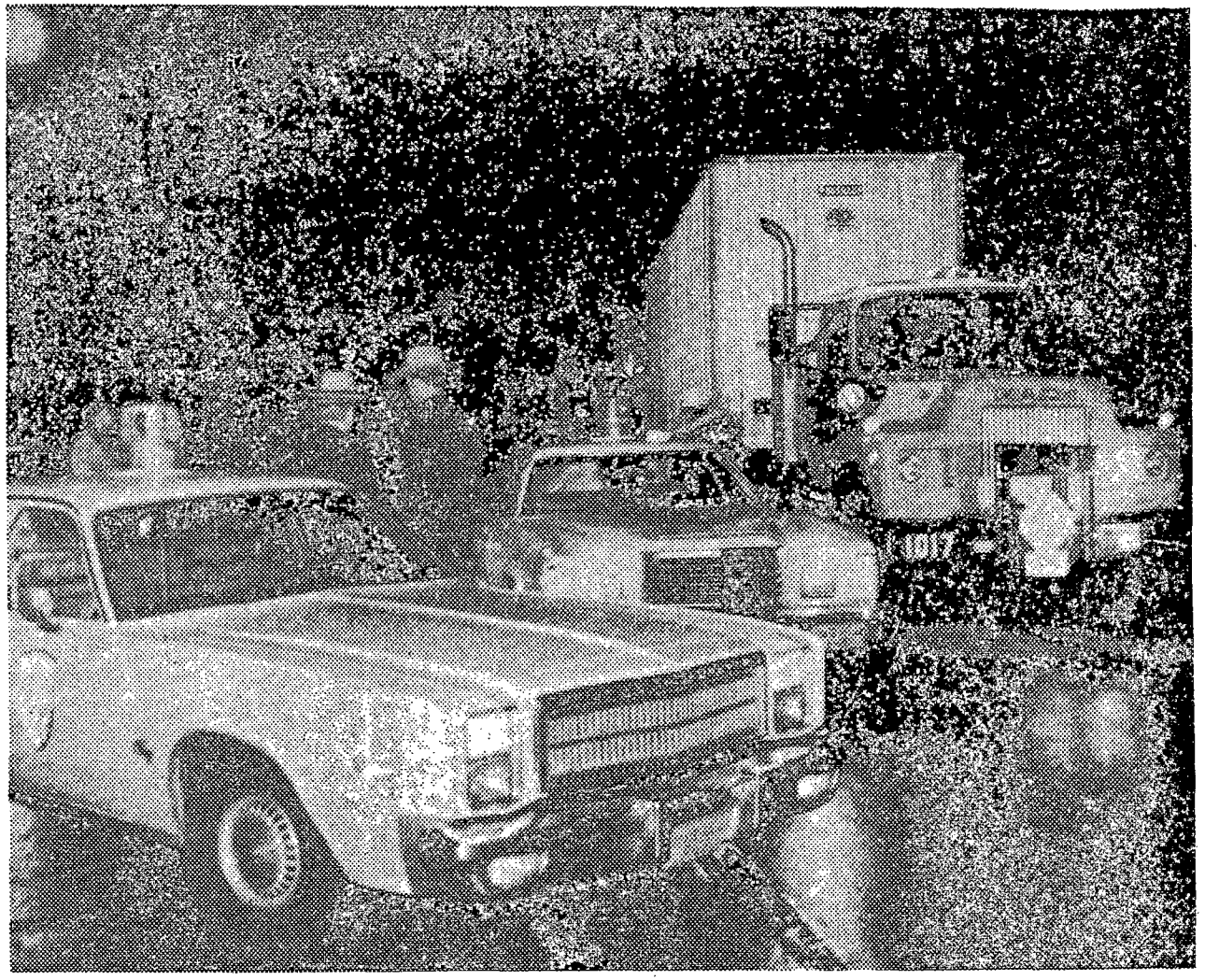
Just received this. Sorry but I don't have the jump page continuation!

DB.

MAR 18 1980

EX P-2887
Page 30 of 80

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380116



Evening Sun photo—J. Pat Carter

PCBs at Bay Bridge

The first truckload of toxic PCBs from an unsafe Eastern Shore storage area pauses at the Bay Bridge this morning for a change of State Police escorts. The convoy arrived shortly before 4 a.m. at a new storage area at Curtis Bay, but was greeted by picketing residents who oppose the presence of the chemical in Anne Arundel county.

First PCB truckload arrives safely at Curtis Bay depot

Baltimore Evening Sun Feb 21, 1980 Page 1

By Peter Ruehl

The first truckload of PCB-laden oil arrrived at the Curtis Bay GSA depot today after a safe 2½-hour trip from a grateful Sharptown.

About 25 Curtis Bay area residents turned out to continue their protest against the move, as they have throughout the lengthy controversy, which ended yesterday when the state Court of Appeals denied Anne Arundel County's final plea for a delay.

This morning's shipment, consisting of 72 barrels containing 3,600 gallons of oil, arrived about 3:50 a.m. in a single trailer escorted by two State Police cruisers with their lights flashing, an official from the Environmental Protection Agency, several Coast Guard officers and an emergency spill van owned by the state Water Resources Administration.

The caravan was augmented by at least 10 cars or vans driven by reporters, creating a strange and silent parade weaving its way through the mist on the Eastern Shore. The trip was unbroken except for one stop at the Bay Bridge, where troopers from the Annapolis barracks relieved those from Salisbury.

"I'd call it a success," said Coast Guard Capt. J. William Kime, who is in charge of the transfer. "Everything went just as we'd planned it. And we expect the rest will too."

Another shipment will be transferred tomorrow night or Saturday, he said, and the entire 33,000 gallons should be at Curtis Bay in 10 days to two weeks. He predicted the PCBs will be removed from their temporary storage at the depot sometime between July 4 and Labor Day, when the Coast Guard will take them to incinerators in Texas or Arkansas for final disposal.

Workers had already loaded the barrels in the trailer when a driver for S&J Trucking, a New Jersey subcontractor, connected his rig at 1 a.m. Officials from every level of government sipped coffee in the damp chill and repeatedly answered the same questions from reporters as final preparations were made.

Only a few Sharptown residents turned out, possibly because of the hour, possibly because it was the first and not the last truck to leave. One of them was Mayor Ralph Cordrey, whose jovial wisecracks—once the issue was decided in Sharptown's favor—have made him a media attraction of sorts.

"It's going to take a little business away from us," he said. "You guys have spent a little money here. But we can give it up."

As the trucks began to roll, he shouted at William Burgess, head of the team in the clean-up truck, "Hey Bill, remember, don't shove."

The trucks and cars drove the short distance on Route 313 to U.S. 50, where for most of the trip they maintained speeds of 50 to 55 miles per hour. Vans carrying television camera equipment occasionally leapfrogged ahead, set up

[Continued, Page A 3, Col. 5]

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380117

Notes on telephone call I received on September 29, 1982 at approximately 10:40 a.m. from Mr. Jim Cummins, NBC News, Chicago. The subject was PCB contaminated silos.

Mr. Cummins identified himself as being with NBC News in Chicago with the network not an affiliated station and indicated he had been talking to Dr. Burton Cardwell of the Michigan Department of Agriculture concerning PCB contaminated silos. They were considering (they being NCB News) doing a segment on PCB contaminated silos. He related that Dr. Cardwell had recommended that he talk to me as I was an expert on the subject. Mr. Cummins wanted to know if PCB contaminated silos were just a Michigan problem or whether contaminated silos had been located in other states. I confirmed that they had and he wanted to know how that could be. I briefly described for him that the Cumar silo coating formulation had been passed from silo company to silo company as a result of mergers and separations of various sections of the concrete and Michigan silo Companies.

His next question was how significant was this contamination? I then discussed with him that the amount of PCB entering the human food chain had drastically decreased in recent years. I pointed out to him that the material had been used on silos between the period of 1941 to 1970 and after it was identified as being a contaminant in silos in the state of Ohio in 1970 it was subsequently identified in other states. I pointed out to him that the results of regulatory and various extension service activities have been very heartening in that they have resulted in the decrease in the quantities of PCB presently entering the human food chain. I then described for him work from our publication entitled "Polychlorinated Biphenyls From Dairy Farms--Consequence in Market Milk" (JDS 63:1961, 1980). I quoted to him the section of that paper which described the estimated quantities of PCB which might be getting into milk and related that the total annual intake of a person would be very similar to the FDA's recommendation for daily intake. Thus, PCB from this source is not an important PCB source for the total human diet. I also related that in that survey only 5% of the farms were contaminated. I pointed out that today the situation is such that there are probably fewer silos in existence or contaminated than there were during the 1973-74 period when that study was conducted in that many of the silos are abandoned, been torn down, or have been decontaminated.

He wanted to know then if it was my opinion that this did not represent a serious problem. I offered that in my definition of the term problem in this case would be significant quantities of PCB entering the human food chain and I related that for the most part I did not feel that PCBs were significantly entering the general public food chain from PCB contaminated silos; however, there may be a few instances where farm families may be receiving greater exposure if they consume their own farm products.

Mr. Cummins said that he would be contacting his assignment director to determine if he was going to proceed with this project and he may contact me again in the future.

As a follow-up to Mr. Cummins' call I called Dr. Burton Cardwell at the Michigan Department of Agriculture to get some background on what was happening. I talked with Mr. Cardwell between approximately 11:15 and 11:30 (September 29, 1982). Mr. Cardwell informed me that a man by the name of Mr. Cody from WBBM (CBS radio news) talked to him last week about the PCB silo survey. They talked for about 45 minutes and Mr. Cardwell agreed to make an interview tape. He believed that this tape was played last Sunday or perhaps other days this week. He had not heard the tape. Evidently as a result of that Mr. Cummins from NBC News of Chicago called him and told him that he wanted to know about the PCB situation and his tentative plan was, if he got clearance through New York, to fly to Lansing and do a TV tape on the PCB silo story today. Two farms have been selected: the Leonard Johnson farm near Charlotte, Michigan, which had a recoated silo, and the Wayne Robinson farm on Mt. Hope Road near Lansing, Michigan.

Mr. Cardwell also said that Denise Jimenez of WMAQ Radio in Chicago (phone (312) 861-8748) was also calling back this afternoon for a taped interview. Both Mr. Cody and Miss Jimenez may be referred to me for interviews as well.

I told Mr. Cardwell basically about the content of my discussion with Mr. Cummins and Mr. Cardwell related to me the types of information requested and reported in his interviews. Principally the basics of the process of contamination; secondly, how it was found in Michigan; how they chose to work with dairymen to eliminate the problem rather than just the simple shut-off procedure. They also discussed that PBB was receiving major emphasis when PCB was discovered. He points out that the current survey is to determine the extent of silos and possible methods of appropriate disposal and then discusses the current impact on the milk supply in Michigan, pointing out that currently they are monitoring eight farms and none of those are in excess of the tolerances. Dr. Cardwell does not go deeply into scientific aspects of PCB contamination but refers these to me and also will not discuss what's going on in other states. Dr. Cardwell will keep me posted as to what occurs with the NBC TV tape and the WMAQ tape. Dr. Cardwell will also be sending me the series from the Detroit news on PBB and the response from the Governor's office to those articles.

Notes of a telephone call I received on September 29, 1982, at approximately 4:15 P.M. This was from [redacted] John Cody of CBS News, affiliate WBBM, Chicago. His phone number is (312) 280-1440.

As was the case with the call earlier this day from Mr. Cummins of NBC News, Mr. Cody was referred to me by Dr. Burt Cardwell of the Michigan Department of Agriculture. Mr. Cody has previously obtained a taped interview with Burton Cardwell concerning the PCB silo survey in Michigan. Mr. Cody's first question was: "Were there PCB silos in any other state other than the state of Michigan?" To this I confirmed that there were. He wanted to know if that included the state of Illinois and I told him that from our early investigations of PCB silos and through discussions and correspondence with associates of the silo companies involved that indeed some silos treated with Cumar were in Illinois; however, though we did not have any documented records to identify any particular silos.

As was the case with Mr. Cummins in an earlier conversation, Mr. Cody wanted to know the significance of PCB contaminated silos and why Michigan silos might be in Illinois. So similar to my discussion with Mr. Cummins, I described for Mr. Cody the history of company mergers and consolidations which resulted in Cumar going from one location to another. Then I went into a very similar discussion to that of Mr. Cummins on the significance of the residues, also quoting from our Journal of Dairy Science article, "Polychlorinated Biphenyls From Dairy Farms: Consequence in Market Milk."

Mr. Cody wanted to know if there was a half-life for Cumar in the silo and I described for him the difficulties in coming up with a specific predictable half-life and described some of the different factors which influenced the rate of clearance of PCB from a farm silo, including age, whether the entire silo was coated or just the joint mortar, the quality of the coating job, the moisture content of the feed, the number of times it's been used, temperature, etc. Through this discussion I pointed out that many of the older silos were only coated in the joint mortar and not the entire silo which means some PCB could be identified from these silos but the quantities moving from the silo into the food chain would be minimal.

[redacted]

Mr. Cody then wanted to know whether it was my opinion that the survey and the dollars being spent on Michigan were a waste of money and just an emotional issue. I pointed out that Michigan Department of Agriculture had confronted the problem in 1974 and by working with the farmers had made great strides to reduce the quantity of PCB entering the human food chain. I also reminded him that the environment in Michigan is very sensitive to any chemical contamination in the wake of the PBB incident. I pointed out that their survey certainly could be of benefit if one is trying to trace and identify contaminated silos to prevent their transfer from one farmer to another unknowingly. I also pointed out that a large number of the silos that they are identifying in Michigan are no longer in use, have been decontaminated, or have been subsequently torn down. I also pointed out to him that there were some logical approaches to eliminating these silos at this point in time but did not elaborate on the subject.

Mr. Cody said that he would be calling back on Friday and would be requesting a taped interview on the subject but in the meantime he wanted to contact some other experts on the subject. The latter he did not identify.

SAGINAW, MICH.
NEWS
D. 54,230 S. 56,437

SEP 1 1981

NATIONAL briefing

Judge to rule on delay of Williams' trial

CHICAGO (UPI) — A federal judge says he will rule Sept. 9 on whether to delay for another year the trial of Teamsters President Roy L. Williams and four others indicted in a bribery conspiracy.

U.S. District Judge Prentice H. Marshall postponed ruling on a defense request to delay until Sept. 2, 1982, a pre-trial hearing on whether the government's electronic surveillance of the defendants was proper. Defense attorneys contend they must listen to all 2,097 tapes to assess the government's conduct.

Williams and four others were indicted May 22 for attempting to bribe Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D-Nev., with a lucrative piece of Teamsters-owned property in Las Vegas for his help in deflecting legislation to deregulate the trucking industry.

Trial of Peoples Temple aide resumes today

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — The prosecution has only six more witnesses to offer in the trial of Peoples Temple aide Larry Layton, accused of participating in the plot that led to the slaying of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., in Guyana.

The jury trial was in recess Monday because U.S. District Judge Robert Peckham needed time for other business. It resumes today.

Before the weekend break, the prosecution said it had only six more witnesses to present and it was expected to be finished by Thursday.

Court rules youths must get chance of parole

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — The California Supreme Court has ruled juveniles cannot be sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

The court upheld the murder conviction of a 16-year-old Long Beach youth Monday but reduced his life-without-parole sentence to life with the possibility of parole, saying the state Legislature never intended such harsh sentences for minors.

Two former GE workers sue GE, Monsanto

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Two former General Electric Co. employees have filed a $220 million suit against GE and Monsanto Corp., charging exposure to PCB in the workplace caused their medical disabilities and in one family a daughter's birth defects.

The suit, believed to be the first of its kind, accused the two companies of failing to warn Juan Esquibel and George Brown about the hazards of PCB — polychlorinated byphenyls — and refusing to provide protective clothing.

Week-long prison lockdown over in Indiana

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind. (UPI) — State prison inmates who stopped working in protest of recreation schedules, gathered Monday at the dining hall for their first hot meal in seven days, ending a week-long lockdown.

The 100-year-old prison's 1,900 inmates started a work stoppage a week ago in anger over reduced weekend recreation schedules. Dining hall privileges were denied them the duration of the strike.

The modified weekend recreation schedule was implemented because of crowded conditions and a reduced guard force on the weekends, said Dave Stringer, Department of Corrections spokesman.

Stringer said it was expected "the vast majority" of the inmates would return to work Tuesday.

Gored baby elephant may require surgery

SAN DIEGO (UPI) — Officials at San Diego Zoo say surgery may be necessary to save a baby elephant gored last week by a cow elephant.

Tests were underway late Monday to determine if Thor, the first African bush elephant born in the zoo's 65-year history, will need surgery.

A spokeswoman said Monday if tests show a perforation of the stomach or intestines, Thor will undergo surgery immediately. Such surgery would be unprecedented at a U.S. zoo, she said.

The baby pacyderm was gored last Wednesday after she was allowed in the compound with adult elephants at the zoo's Wild Animal Park.

2/8/79 FYI: E. T. Mollica
R. A. Stohr
D. Wood
G. Young

FROM: R. Isham

A Ortiz

FMS

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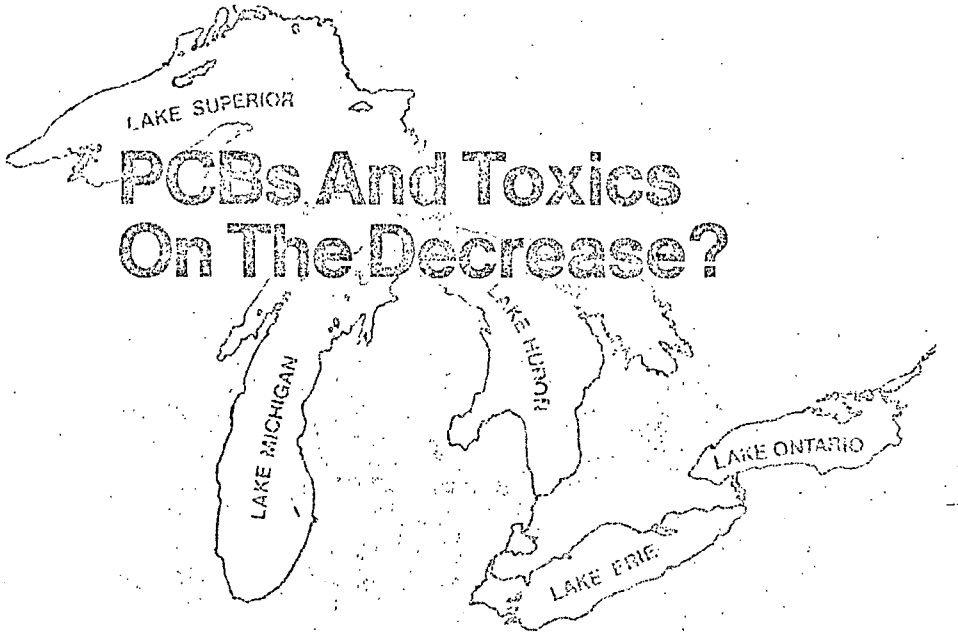
Great Lakes Communicator - Published by The Great Lakes Basin Commission. #7-8

Nov.-Dec. 1978



PCBs And Toxics On The Decrease?

By William Sonzogni, Ph.D.
Water Resources Scientist
Great Lakes Basin Commission staff

Several years ago, I wrote a paper for the *Communicator* which presented a rather optimistic outlook for a rapid response of the Great Lakes to pollution control efforts. At that time, most people believed that the lakes, due to their large volumes and low inflows, would respond only very slowly to pollution control efforts. Recovery times on the order of hundreds to thousands of years were frequently cited.

Today, however, more and more scientists are hopeful about a relatively rapid response by the lakes to pollution control efforts. Point source phosphorus control programs, although by no means fully implemented, are starting to show signs of paying off in Lakes Erie and Ontario. Perhaps most importantly, certain toxic substances which most had gravely predicted would continue to cause problems in the lakes for centuries, show evidence of responding reasonably quickly to control strategies.

The response time of the Great Lakes system to decreased total phosphorus loads was recently reviewed by an international task group of U.S. and Canadian experts. Using the latest information and assessment techniques, this group agreed that the lake systems should respond to phosphorus control measures much faster than previously thought.

For example, the response time for Saginaw Bay and Lake Erie were estimated to be on the order of one to two years or less. The response time for Lake Ontario was estimated to be about six to seven years. Lakes Michigan and Huron were estimated to have response times of about five years. Lake Superior, the largest of the lakes, was predicted to have the slowest response time, perhaps 15 to 20 years.

These estimates were based on total system responses; recovery of nearshore or harbor areas could conceivably be even faster.

Despite the rapid response times, noticeable improvements should not be expected in all the lakes as a result of current point source control programs (limiting phosphorus effluent concentrations to one milligram per liter). The upper lakes (Superior and Huron) and Lake Michigan should not experience major changes, since present point source control will not result in a major decrease in the total loading and average lake phosphorus concentrations are already low.

The phosphorus control effort will prevent future degradation in these basins, however. Further, the point source control effort should result in measurable improvement in the lower lakes.

Of the toxic substances which have found their way into the Great Lakes, the insecticide DDT, and the fire retardant [illegible] known and most studied. Both chemicals have seriously contaminated organisms in the Great Lakes system. Great Lakes fish have been particularly affected and, in some cases, accumulation of the substances in the fishes has led to their being unfit for regular human consumption.

Although firm actions have been taken to reduce or prevent further inputs of DDT and PCBs into the Great Lakes, a major question facing planners and managers is how long dangerously high contamination levels will persist. Many have thought that recovery would be extremely slow due to the stability of these contaminants. However, recent evidence points to the possibility of a more rapid recovery.

Much of this expectation is based on the considerable decrease in the levels of DDT found in Great Lakes fish. This new data, based on a monitoring program that has been carried out since a ban was placed on the use of the pesticide in the basin, indicates DDT should disappear completely from fish in the lakes in 25 years or less. Previous scientific estimates ranged up to 100 years. Permanent trapping of DDT in the bottom sediments appears to be the mechanism which accounts for the loss from fish.

The rapid disappearance of DDT has also sparked some optimism for rapid removal of at least some of the PCBs in Great Lakes fishes. Based on research conducted at the University of Wisconsin, it is estimated that about 80 percent of the PCBs in fish could be permanently lost to bottom sediments in a matter of years. The other 20 percent will probably remain in the system for a long time due to constant recycling from sediments.

The PCB problem is complicated by the fact that, although major controls have been placed on PCB use, considerable quantities are still finding their way into the lakes. Nevertheless, the fact that a good portion of the PCBs in the system may disappear rather quickly once sources are eliminated or reduced provides a good deal of hope for the future.

Move

SDA PRESS CLIPPINGS REPORT

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Great Lakes Communicator (cont'd.) #9-6

Nov.-Dec. 1978

The current thinking of experts on the rate of recovery from pollution is of considerable consequence for planners and managers. Rather than waiting several generations for recovery from certain pollution problems, results can be expected in a relatively short period.

At the same time, our understanding of the Great Lakes system is incomplete, so our optimism must be tempered with some caution. Nonetheless, the potential for the Great Lakes to respond to pollution control efforts appears much brighter than once thought.

Janesville Gazette, Wisc.

Jan. 8, 1979

Rewards of Independence

The upbeat tone that accompanied the election of Lee Sherman Dreyfus as the first Republican governor in the state of Wisconsin in eight years was quashed last week by leaders of the GOP's Assembly Caucus.

Milt Lorman, a Republican state representative from Fort Atkinson, had served with distinction during his first term. He functioned well in the statehouse and earned respect of legislators on both sides of the aisle. His Democratic counterparts, while acknowledging basic philosophical differences, have praised the businessman-attorney for his knowledge and expertise and his constructive attitude toward legislation.

He sought re-election this past fall, and one of the proudest moments of his political career was when he received the endorsement of organized labor. Another highlight was a testimonial dinner sponsored jointly by the chairmen of both political parties in Jefferson County.

But his work on two of the Assembly's committees, Revenue and Environmental Protection (the name now changed to Environmental Resources), apparently didn't meet with the approval of his party's leaders. Last week, Assembly Minority Leader John Shabaz of New Berlin announced his committee appointments for the 1979-80 term. Lorman's name was conspicuous by its absence from the committees he had served on last term.

Shabaz said the assignments were changed to provide freshman Republicans with positions on key committees. But Lorman and observers of the Capitol scene see the manuever by GOP leadership as punishment for Lorman's independence on several issues.

Lorman, president of a scrap metal recycling business which has branches in Fort Atkinson and Janesville, strongly supported bills bills limiting phosphates in detergents, requiring natural gas conservation and regulating hazardous and toxic waste disposal. These would seem to be positions that mean the most good for the people of the state. Unfortunately, they appear to be contrary to the reactions of conservative Republican Assemblymen.

The minority leadership appears to have missed something in the November elections. Dreyfus won the governorship by appealing to the people of this state. Shabaz and his cohorts in the Capitol have denied there is a place for open-minded consideration of legislation, choosing instead that petty politics should reign supreme. So much for the "back to the people" movement of the Republican Party.

There may be a remedy to the situation, however. If public opinion is turned against the move by Shabaz, the GOP leadership may be forced to reinstate Lorman on the committees where he can do the most good, for both his party and the people of the state.

The people to contact are Shabaz, Assistant Minority Leaders Tommy Thompson, Elroy, and Caucus Chairman Delmar DeLong, Clinton. They should want to know your opinions.

p. 25

PCB, DDT levels drop in Great Lakes fish

While Michigan officials have found dramatic drops in the levels of DDT and PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) in fish from the Great Lakes, there will be no immediate change in the state's health warnings against consumption of certain fish species from state waters. That's the upshot of last week's meeting of the state Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR), Public Health Dept. and Agriculture Dept.

The state is reluctant to ease the consumption warnings until more fish have been tested.

According to John Hesse, chief of DNR's office of toxic materials, PCB and DDT levels were "down so far that we could hardly believe our eyes." In 39 fish samples, all but one had PCBs below the federal 5 part-per-million level. Mercury and dieldrin levels remained steady.

Stiffer laws, new-water-treatment processes, and bans on some compounds presumably contributed to the improved levels. □

Feb. 21 '79 Chemical Week

To: G.D. Ingenthron
R.C. Isham
M. Klaus
J. Ortiz
F.A. Provorny
J.C. Weber
D. Wood

From: Glynn Young

APR 6 1979

F16

West County Citizen 4/4/79

Tanks Containing PCB Moved From Frontenac

By MIKE OLDS
Metro News Bureau

FRONTENAC — A 2½ year legal struggle ends this week here when the last of six oil storage tanks and their contents are removed from a site on s. German blvd.

One of the containers, the largest, a 24,000-gallon capacity unit, was found to contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), a suspected cancer-causing chemical.

The material is owned by Russell Bliss Drain Oil Service on Strecker rd. The owner, Russell Bliss, said Monday "the contents have already been hauled to Baton Rouge, La., and were incinerated on Saturday. The tank itself is going (some place) in Illinois."

A spokesman for the Missouri Natural Resources department said that there had apparently been no seepage of PCB's from the tank.

The west county situation was due for resolution this Friday, the court ordered deadline for removal of the tank and contents. But an ABC television special, Closeup: The Killing Ground, aired last week, spotlighted Frontenac as the location of one of the most dangerous hazardous materials dumping grounds in the nation — without going into any specifics.

"I think that's a horrible thing to pass off on a community," said Frontenac's City Clerk Mary B. Colwell. She said the program left the impression that the residents were sitting in the middle of some sort of chemical quagmire.

Frontenac, she said, complained immediately to KTVI-TV, the local ABC affiliate, and Missouri's two senators. Channel Two, for its part, responded with a clarifying local report. Sen. John Danforth's office indicated they would immediately look into the question while Sen. Thomas Eagleton's office requested a letter of complaint.

Bliss said the tanks have been located at the site "for about 40 years" and have been owned by his company all that time. Five were removed about one year ago. They were either empty or contained ordinary waste oil, Colwell said.

The order to remove the material was issued by Circuit Court Judge Harry Stussie.



SITE INSPECTION: Russell Bliss, whose company owns waste oil tanks in Frontenac, was on hand Friday as the PCB-laden tanks were removed. The EPA was also on hand, and said no traces of the chemical could be found in land or nearby streams. (Staff Photo)

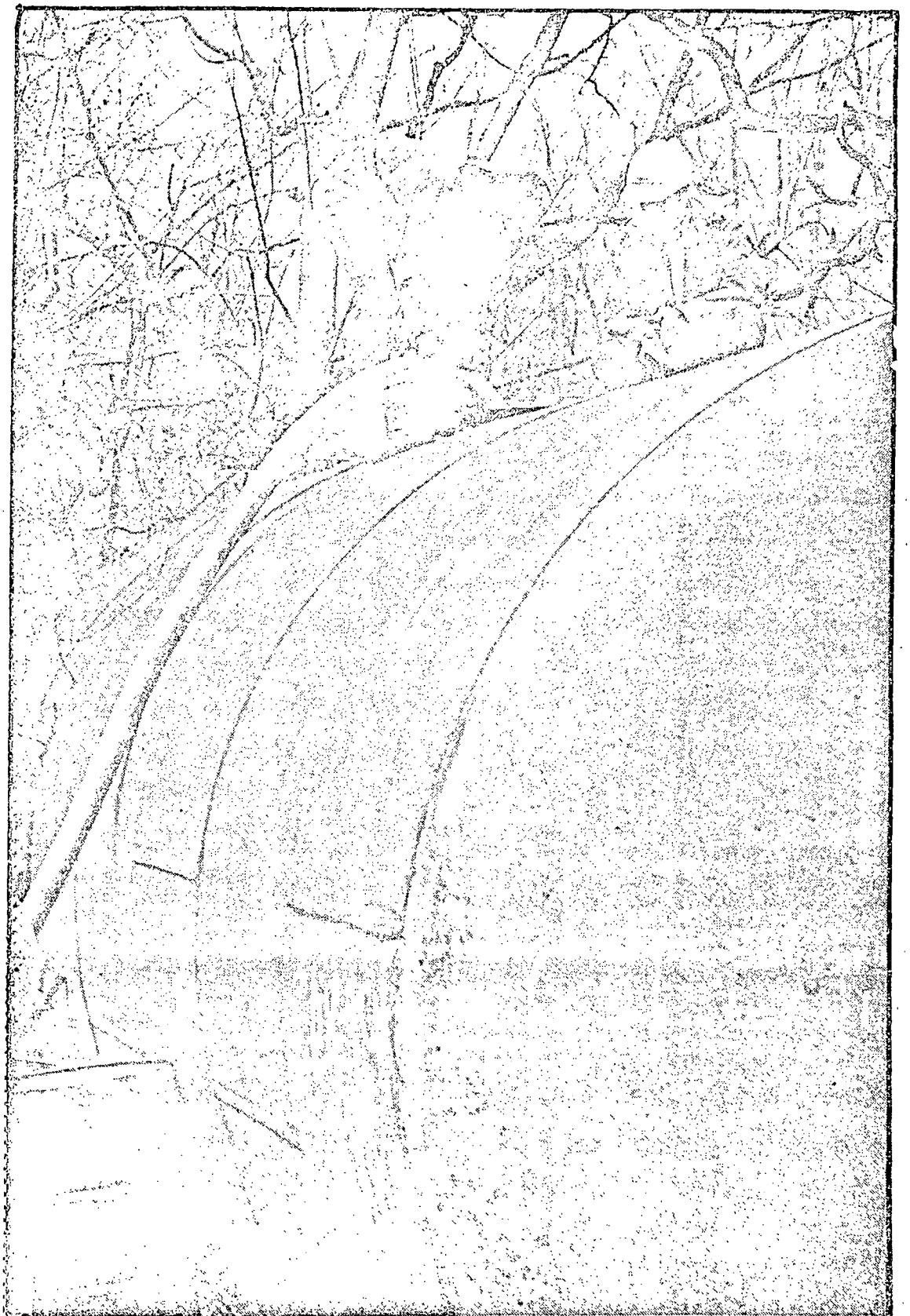
Of the PCB Bliss said, "I have no idea where I got it from. Somebody (must have) slipped it to me as waste oil.

"I would have bought it as waste oil about 10 years ago. They haven't used that tank for about 10 years."

Bliss said the reason this tank wasn't removed before was "the red tape of the EPA (Mo. Dept. of Natural Resources). I never had permission to move it until about the first of March." He said he applied for that permission about a year ago.

"I'm hopeful Mr. Bliss will meet his deadline," said assistant Frontenac city attorney Marueen Swihart.

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380128



CHEMICAL MOVERS: The Russell Bliss Waste Oil co., after a national television program revealed that Frontenac was a site of PCB chemical storage, moved out the last tank Friday. Workers shown above transferred the chemical sludge into tank trucks which took the toxic materials to Louisiana for disposal. The tank was then taken to Illinois. Russell Bliss said he had owned the tanks for over 40 years, but had no idea where the PCB had originated. The federal EPA said no spillage had occurred on the site.

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380129

FILE

APR 12 1979

To: M.E. Klaus
J. Ortiz
F.A. Provorny
J.C. Weber
D. Wood

From: Glynn Young

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380130

PCB Dumping Ground Cleaned In Frontenac

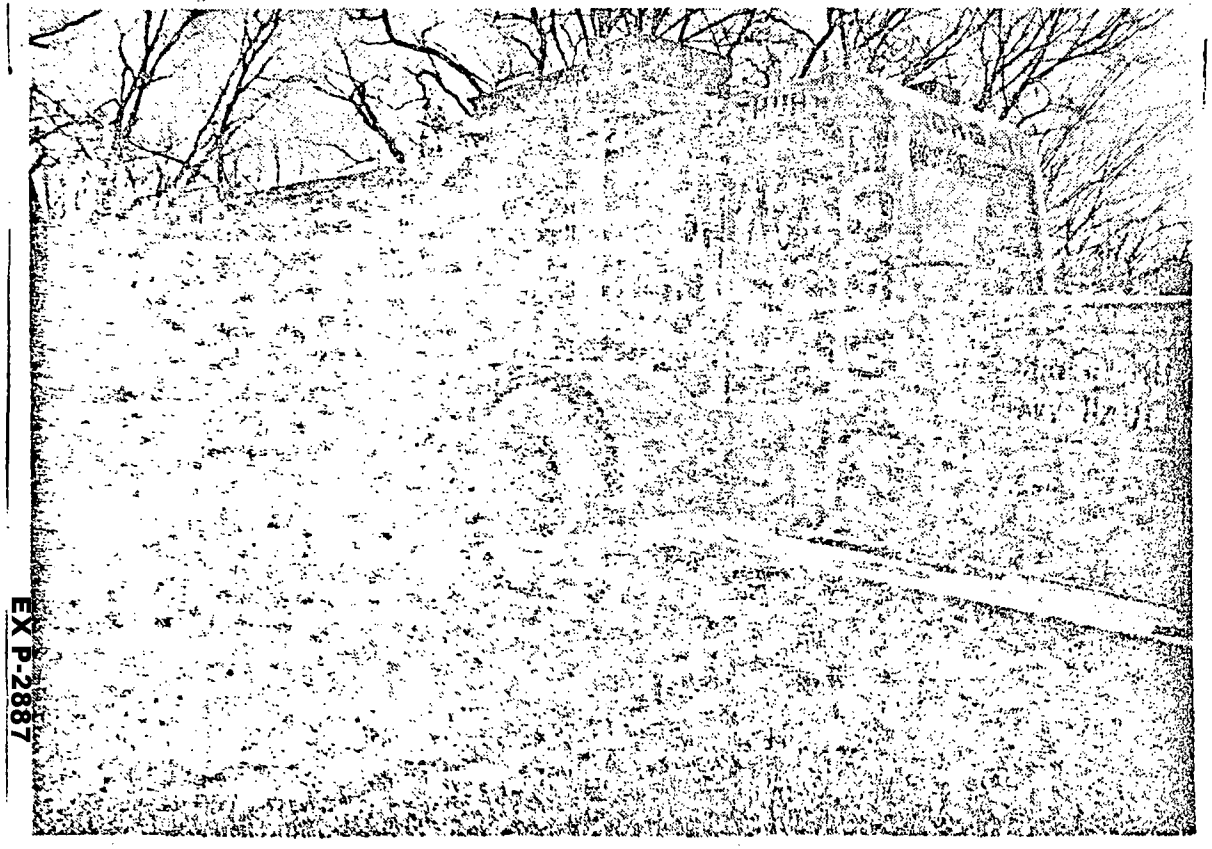
By MIKE OLDS
Metro News Bureau

The Frontenac lot cited by a national television program as one of the nation's most dangerous hazardous materials dumping sites has been cleared.

The Russell Bliss Drain Oil Service, owners of a 24,000-gallon capacity storage tank, its contents and the property, moved the now-empty container from the west county location on Friday.

Efforts to move the material were initiated long before the ABC public affairs program, The Killing Ground, two weeks ago listed Frontenac on its "most hazardous" list. The city has since complained to the local ABC affiliate, KTVI (TV), about the program and also made their grievance known to Missouri's two senators. They consider the citation deceptive.

(See PCB, Page 8A)



TANK REMOVAL: Workman from the Morgan company remove the last oil storage tank from Russell Bliss; property in Frontenac. (Staff photo)

PCB

(Continued from Page 1A)

Russell Bliss, owner of the material, said of the program, "The only thing I can figure is that they (the EPA) put that out to put pressure on me to move (the tank)." ABC said its list had been provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). During interviews conducted by the Citizen, the Missouri Dept. of Natural Resources-which controlled the cleanup of the site-was often referred to as the 'state EPA.'

Bliss said that any such pressuring was "not necessary." He said that six tanks had formerly been stored at the location and "five were moved a year ago."

All six had been tested by Frontenac, which had successfuly sought a court order to have the material removed. Five were found to contain waste petroleum materials. The other had been used to store some waste oil and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB), that is "considered to be a carcinogen," according to Bob Zeman of the natural resources dept.

"It's a synthetic oil, basically," he said. "It has many of the characteristics of oil – but it doesn't burn very readily." A state spokesman said that there was no evidence of leakage from the Bliss tank.

"We are very concerned with the material (PCB)," said Zeman. "It's bio-cumulative – it accumulates in the higher life forms and tends to remain in fatty parts of the body and the liver."

PCB's, which are no longer manufactured, were formerly in wide use in electrical transformers, some fluorescent lights, and 'carbon-less' carbon paper, according to Zeman. Paper recycling has caused PCB's to remain, he said, something of a problem to that industry.

Zeman said that the material still in use, such as that in transformers, pose little real threat until they're taken out of service. Even then, he said, there should be no problem "as long as it's disposed of properly."

The Frontenac tank liquid was drained off 11 days ago and incinerated at a plant in Baton Rouge, La., Bliss said. The residue was treated, placed in barrels and the tank cleaned under the watchful eye of the natural resources people last week. The small containers, Zeman said, were sent to a site near Wright City in Warren County and the large tank was en route to an Illinois location owned by Bliss.

EX P-2887
Page 45 of 80
PCB-ARCH-EXT0380131

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH Wed., April 11, 1979 17A

Wastes Are Wanted Not In The Frontenac Area

By KEVIN HORRIGAN
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

Russell Bliss, the Ellisville waste oil company president whose storage tank in Frontenac recently caused a low-grade environmental flap, says he's a bit baffled.

Ten days ago, under the watchful eyes of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Bliss began pumping 4,000 gallons of waste oil into a tank truck from the tank in Frontenac. The agencies were concerned because the oil contained residues of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), which have caused cancer in laboratory animals.

The government agencies wanted the oil disposed of properly. So two of Bliss' employees, Jay Covert and Earl Paine, hauled it to Baton Rouge, La., where the Rollins Environmental Co. operates an incinerator capable of generating the 2,000-degree temperature necessary to burn PCBs.

Once in Baton Rouge, Covert and Paine reported, the same oil that caused such a flap when it was stored in a tank across the street from the Frontenac Racquet Club was poured unceremoniously into a holding pond.

It seems, Bliss said, that the Rollins Co. has a backlog of waste matter and that it couldn't get around to burning the order from Frontenac.

Bliss said he thinks he knows why something that was such a big deal in Frontenac was treated routinely in Baton Rouge.

"The EPA was making a big play out of this," he said. "It scares a lot of people into thinking it's a needed agency."

Not so, said the agency's Dan Schiel, an attorney who handled the Bliss case. The waste taken to Baton Rouge is "better off there than in a storage tank overhanging a creek bank in Frontenac," he said.

Bliss had waged a two-year fight with Frontenac, which wanted the material moved for fire and safety reasons. Bliss said he was unaware that the PCBs were in the material — most of it oil, and some of it 40 years old. It had been disgarded by various companies in the area.

A series of court fights ended when the EPA entered the fray, citing hazards to water supplies.

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PCB-ARCH-EXT0380132

To: M.E. Klaus
J. Ortiz
F.A. Provorny
J.C. Weber
D. Wood

From: Glynn Young

August 27, 1979

AUG 28 1979

Sun., August 26, 1979 ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Union Seeks More Protection From UE On Toxic Chemicals

By Harry Wilensky
Of the Post-Dispatch Staff

A union representing Union Electric Co. workers says it wants more protection for those who handle toxic chemicals — including PCBs — as recommended in a federal study in 1977.

The unpublicized federal study was undertaken after some UE employees whose work exposes them to toxic chemicals complained of skin irritation, dizziness and eye irritation.

The study found that the hazard level to which those workers were being exposed was well below the federal standard. The utility was meeting safety requirements in working conditions.

But because so little is known about long-term effects of exposure, the study recommended additional safeguards, some of which Union Electric has provided. However, the utility has rejected others as unnecessary.

One of the recommendations that was rejected called for annual physical tests for workers exposed to toxic chemicals.

The study has never been made public. The Post-Dispatch learned of it while looking into a PCB spill in Ballwin two weeks ago.

The union is Local 1439 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The federal study it requested was made by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Union spokesmen say they are preparing to ask the company to reconsider its rejection of annual physicals.

The principal toxic chemicals causing concern among workers are PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), which are used as coolants in transformers and condensers, and trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, which is used in spraying operations.

Of Union Electric's 5,400 employees, approximately 200 are involved with PCBs and 100 with herbicide spraying.

Exposure to oils containing PCBs occurs infrequently during maintenance of transformers and more frequently during yearly inspections. Linemen also have potential exposure when replacing a leaking condenser known as a capacitor.

Although the federal study found little evidence of danger to employees, it reported:

"Significant amounts of smearable contamination of PCBs were found on various tools and equipment and on the hands and faces of employees. In view of the inadequacy of existing knowledge of the potential toxicity of low-level exposures to PCBs, a judgment as to whether employees were being exposed to levels which may be potentially hazardous cannot be made at this time ....

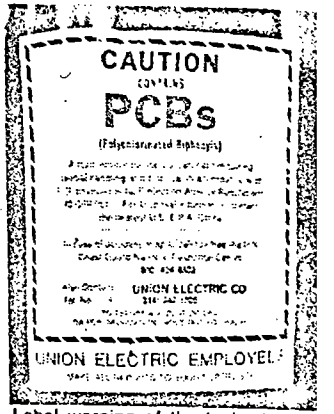
"Since there is so little information available regarding the long-term effects of low-level exposure over a working lifetime and since PCBs may be retained in the body for years, it is advisable to reduce air concentrations to the lowest detectable levels by means of engineering controls."

The report recommended pre-employment and yearly physicals for all workers exposed to PCBs and pesticides. A spokesman for Union Electric said the recommendation was rejected because the company's physicians considered such examinations unnecessary.

Another recommendation was that the area used for overhauling transformers containing PCBs and the area used by linemen for testing oil should be strictly set apart from other areas. Union Electric since has built a separate building for these operations.

One recommendation called for an

See CHEMICAL, Page 2



Label warning of the toxic danger posed by a drumful of chemicals used in electric capacitors.

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PCB-ARCH-EXT0380133

Chemical

FROM PAGE ONE

improved education program on toxicity hazards. The company said it has conducted such educational meetings.

Potentially exposed women in the work force who are of child-bearing age should be advised of the adverse effects of the chemicals on the unborn child, the report continued. It said those who bear children while working with PCBs should be counseled on the adverse effects of nursing the child.

The company said it has no women working with the toxic chemicals, so it considered this recommendation irrelevant.

Earl Schubert, a union businss agent, said the IBEW plans to meet with management soon to negotiate a "safe work practice" program based on the recommendations in the federal study.

One of the major objectives will be the annual physicals, he said. He said the union was disappointed in management's initial rejection of this recommendation.

Another union objective will be improving the education program suggested by the federal experts. Workers need to be made fully aware of toxic hazards and first-aid procedures, Schubert said.

"Just what to do in handling a PCB spill should be spelled out clearly, in detail," he said. "Right now, each repair crew sort of chooses its own way of handling a cleanup."

One UE worker who asked not to be identified said he was worried about himself and his family "getting contaminated" because he had been working on cleanups of PCB spills before toxic hazards were recognized

In past years, he said, "When some of the stuff got on your clothes, you were told just to wash your hands and get your clothes washed. But for the last two years, the men have been wearing jump suits, gloves, masks — stuff that is destroyed after each job."

PCBs are fireproof as well as a good conductor and insulator. But being chemically inert, they are so stable that they persist indefinitely.

PCBs for 50 years have been used all over the world in capacitors on power lines. Only in recent years has the toxic hazard been recognized.

Union Electric gradually is phasing out its 35,000 PCB capacitors and has placed in operation 500 of a new type containing no toxic elements. But it intends to use up its remaining supply of PCB capacitors.

A capacitor consists of layers of foil immersed in a stainless steel container. Lightning striking a power line can rupture the seams of this container and spill two gallons of PCBs on the ground.

Such a spill occurred Aug. 8 on a pole at the northwestern corner of Manchester and Kehrs Mill roads in Ballwin. To clean up the spill, UE linemen removed about 100 feet of soil that might have been contaminated.

A sawdust-like substance was spread over the pavement to absorb the oily spill. All the contaminated material — dirt, oil, rags — was placed in two steel drums for shipment to a waste disposal center in Alabama.

All six of the capacitors on this pole were replaced with new units containing no PCBs.

Workers handling such cleanups carry an emergency kit. If they consider a PCB spill dangerous, they can put on disposable clothing that resembles a rain suit and includes plastic bootees.

The authors of the federal study noted that studies of occupational exposure to PCBs have been made in Japan, Sweden and Australia and said: "PCBs have not clearly been demonstrated to result in adverse human health effects with the possible exception of chloracne,"

The federal study reported that UE workers using kerosene in spraying operations formerly complained of headaches, nausea, skin rash and eye irritation. These symptoms showed up when linemen were spraying without protective clothing or respirators with goggles.

"However, no employee has had any of the above symptoms since the company provided protective clothing and respirators a few years ago," the report said. "The only employee complaint since the company furnished protective clothing is that while wearing rubberized rainwear or impervious outerwear, they get hot and sweaty in the summertime."

Schubert agreed with this observation, reporting that the only complaints from workers lately involved the discomfort of very hot work in the protective clothing.

A spokesman for Union Electric said: "Our workmen for many years have been handling PCBs just like oil, and there has never been any adverse reaction other than skin rash."

He said the chief concern about PCBs is not any potential effect on workers handling them but the danger of the toxic materials getting into waterways, contaminating fish and thus getting into the food chain.

Last year, a firm collecting PCB-contaminated waste from 1,800 St. Louis-area service stations and trucking companies was charged with dumping the material in a makeshift disposal site near a tributary of the Meramec River in Jefferson County.

Some of the waste seeped into the stream and killed fish, it was reported.

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380134



Jim Rackwitz/Post-Dispatch

Toxic Agent Drums containing dirt and other material contaminated by a PCB spill Aug. 8 at Manchester and Kehrs Mill roads await removal. Union Electric Co. crews cleaned up the ground after lightning cracked open a capacitor containing the PCBs.

N. Carolina Stumped By PCB Cleanup

North Carolina officials are stumped over how to handle a widespread contamination caused by mishandling of toxic polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

Workmen employed to pick up discarded PCB transformers and haul them to a monitored disposal site in Alabama were convicted of shirking the work by spilling 15,000 to 30,000 gallons of PCBs along 210 miles of country roads.

The state did dig up one mile of contaminated soil. It stored the dirt atop plastic liners and covered it like a huge garbage bag on state-owned land. At a cost of $300,000, charcoal was spread on roads in the hope of reducing toxicity.

Leaflets have been distributed to persons living along the contaminated roads warning against going barefoot. Additional advice: In the event of any major exposure, see a doctor.

—Harry Wilensky

★ ★ ★

Kansas Will Check Cattle Contamination

TOPEKA, Kan. (UPI) — Kansas Gov. John Carlin has promised a thorough investigation of the contamination of 168 cattle with the toxic chemical PCB.

"Because of my experience in agriculture, as a dairyman myself, I very clearly understand the potential danger," Carlin said Friday.

Fifty-five of 168 cattle owned by Newton farmer Don Busenitz died from a PCB-laced insect repellent. The remaining 113 cattle in the herd are quarantined at a feedlot; state officials say they probably will have to be destroyed.

The spray contained PCB-laced waste oil from electric transformers. Carlin said he never used transformer oil and knew of no farmers who had.

State and federal environmental officials studying the problem still must decide how to dispose of the contaminated cattle and whether to release 553 quarantined pigs found to have only small concentrations of PCB.

10/17/79 FYI: C. F. Callis
R. C. Isham
J. Ortiz
F. A. Provorny
J. C. Weber
D. Wood

FROM: G. Young

F/W

OCT 19 1979

Dow and EPA to meet over PCB violation

Dow Chemical and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are set to meet in Washington this week to work out a program to bring all Dowtherm G and Dielectric C4 fluid currently in commerce into compliance with the polychlorinated byphenyl (PCB) regulation (44dFR 31514).

EPA disclosed last week that it became aware of levels above 50 ppm. of monochlorinated biphenyl (which it says falls under the PCB regulation) in these products as a result of Dow petitioning EPA for an exemption from the ban on PCB. (EPA defines fluid having above 50 ppm. PCB as contaminated.) EPA subpoenaed Dow on Aug. 20 for information, and requested that the company inform customers of the situation. EPA wishes to draft a letter, in conjunction with Dow, to be forwarded to all customers detailing the applicable mandates of the PCB regulation.

Dow said it changed processing in July to drop levels of monochlorinated biphenyl below 50 ppm. □

10/12/79

FYI: D. Wood
J. Weber
F. Provorny
J. Ortiz
R. Isham

FROM: G. Young

OCT 15 1979

Fri. Oct. 12, 1979 St. Louis Globe-Democrat 13A

EPA says firm violated rules on toxic PCBs

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is seeking $131,000 in penalties against the Radium Petroleum Co. of Missouri, saying the company violated rules regarding highly poisonous polychlorinated biphenyls.

It is the largest such action involving PCBs, an EPA spokesman said.

He said a preliminary determination has been made that the firm from Independence, Mo., violated federal regulations involving "the manufacture, processing, use, distribution in commerce and disposal, storage and marking of PCBs."

COMPANY OFFICIALS would not comment on the EPA action, describe the products of their firm or provide any other details.

The EPA's complaint says, "A tank containing PCBs had a valve which was leaking liquid PCBs onto the ground; PCBs were found in six storage tanks and the area did not have adequate protection means to satisfy federal requirements; a PCB storage area was not marked; and no records were developed or maintained concerning PCB handling."

The EPA also charges that waste oil containing detectable concentrations of PCBs was used as a dust control agent on roads; PCBs were sold and distributed in commerce without first obtaining exemptions in accordance with federal regulations; and Radium Petroleum Co. has continued to sell and distribute PCBs in commerce since the EPA inspection, the spokesman said.

THE INSPECTION and investigation was made in late August and the complaint was filed Sept. 5, the spokesman said.

He said that "chronic long-term toxic effects can result when humans and warm-blooded animals are exposed to even very low concentrations of the chemical. Workers exposed to PCB over a period of time showed symptoms including skin disorders, respiratory infections and impotency."

He added, "As far as I know, it's never been fatal."

Radium Petroleum has 15 days to request a hearing on the charges, the spokesman said.

After such a request, the Washington, D.C., office would appoint a hearing judge who would rule on the firm's guilt or innocence, the spokesman said.

Radium Petroleum could appeal the decision and also could "seek recourse through the civil courts," the spokesman said.

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380137

10/12/79 FYI: D. Wood
J. Weber
R. Isham
F. Provorny
J. Ortiz

FROM: Glynn Young

FILE
OCT 15 1979

CHEMICAL MARKETING REPORTER October 8, 1979

Dow and EPA Discuss Insulating Fluid Rules

Environmental Protection Agency and Dow Chemical Company are discussing plans for bringing the firm's electrical insulating fluids into compliance with the agency's regulations for the safe labeling and disposal of products containing PCB's (polychlorinated biphenyls). A letter from EPA to Dow explaining the plans was made available to the press last week.

Dow had petitioned for an exemption from the PCB rules after discovering that its products, "Dowtherm G" and "Dielectric C4," were unintentionally contaminated with monochlorinated biphenyl in concentrations greater than 50 parts per million. EPA considers the monochlorinated compound to be covered by its rules.

According to the EPA letter, the agency and Dow have generally agreed on a cooperative program. The three-point effort, some of which Dow suggested, involves a letter that Dow is to send to its customers for the products, informing them of the applicable parts of the PCB rules.

The customers are to give Dow information about their uses of the products. And Dow is to perform chemical analyses of samples of the products and make the results known to EPA.

"In consideration of your implementation of this three-part cooperative program, and because your customers may not have been aware of the regulatory requirements applicable to their 'Dowtherm G' and 'Dielectric C4' shipments, EPA may determine not to take enforcement action against Dow's customers," Richard Wilson, an EPA enforcement official, says in the letter to Dow.

But, he warns, once the customers are aware of the applicability of the EPA rules, enforcement actions will be brought against them if the agency cannot obtain the information requested or if the customers do not bring their procedures into conformity with the rules.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.
JERSEY JOURNAL
—D. 64,263—
JERSEY CITY METROPOLITAN AREA
DEC 16 1983
NOV 23 1983

26 WE workers sue over toxins

By John J. Farrell Jr.

Charging that they were exposed to fumes from toxic substances manufactured, packaged or supplied for use at the Western Electric plant, Kearny, 26 persons have sued 21 companies, including Allied Chemical, E.I. Dupont de Nemours and Co. and the Shell Oil Co., in Superior Court, Hudson County.

The suit was filed on behalf of Theresa Cahill of Lodi and 25 other present or former WE workers by Maurice H. Connelly of Sen. Frank Guarini's law firm. They claim their health was impaired because of contact with the substances.

Hudson County residents listed as plaintiffs are Anna Martinez, Cecelia Hunt, Carmelo Ortiz Rivera and Thelma M. Perry, all of Jersey City; John Ajamian Jr., Harriet Felczak and Ernest Roenbeck, all of Bayonne, and David Padilla of North Bergen.

They allege that the defendant firms manufacturing, packaging or supplying Western Electric with certain varnishes, lacquers, resins, paints, solvents, chlorides, acids and other chemicals "knew or should have known that an ultimate user of their product would potentially be exposing themselves to a danger of physical injury."

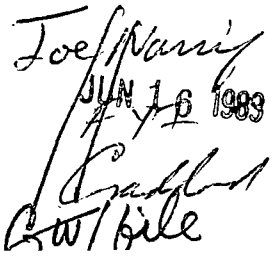
The firms had a duty to give specific or adequate warnings and instructions to either the Western Electric Co. personnel supervising the use of the products or to the plaintiffs themselves "in order to render the use of the products safe," the complaint states.

The workers' duties required them to be present in locations where the items "sold or supplied by the defendants to the plaintiffs' employer" were used in such a manner "as to emit noxious, poisonous, caustic and harmful fumes," it alleges.

This caused, the complaint charges, "severe, disabling and devastating injuries."

The plaintiffs, because of the defendants' negligence, according to the complaint, suffered diseases in "their pulmonary and respiratory systems, various forms of cancer, liver, gall bladder and kidney diseases, adverse genetic conditions (including defects in the chromosomal structure order, composition and count), malfunctioning of the endocrine system, metal poisoning, nervous system disorders, bone marrow and serological disorders."

See WE — Page 10.


JUN 16 1983

Scott / John Caddock / A NORTH JERSEY NEWSPAPER

Office tower closed after chemical fire

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — A San Francisco skyscraper has been shut down for 10 days because of a chemical fire. Although officials are talking about reopening it soon, a New York State office building contaminated by the same kind of chemicals remains empty and unsafe two years after a similar fire.

San Francisco's One Market Plaza building, in the financial district, was put off limits after a May 15 blaze in the basement that burned electrical equipment, releasing a mysterious deadly chemical related to PCB's.

An 11-story building in Binghamton, N.Y., was contaminated by PCB's more than two years ago.

"It surprised me when I read they're planning to reopen the San Francisco building within a week," said Binghamton Fire Chief Ed Faughnan, "because they've had this one here closed tight since February of 1981 and they're not sure it will ever be safe. Nobody goes in there without protective clothes and gas masks."

San Francisco health officials said they expect all but the first six floors of the 26-story tower to reopen soon because they think contamination was limited to the lower section.

"We're not absolutely sure of anything yet," said Dr. Richard Wade, who is directing the massive cleanup operation. "But it doesn't look like anything got into the upper floors."

He said the Binghamton fire caused more problems because chemicals were blown throughout that building via the air-conditioning system.

In the San Francisco tower, about 50 gallons of liquid PCB's used to insulate an electrical transformer spilled into the basement during the early-morning electrical fire.

The heat of the fire caused a chemical transformation, Wade explained, creating a substance known as TCDF, which is "a thousand times deadlier than PCB's ... something that kills at least 50 percent of the lab animals tested."

Wade said the fumes didn't spread beyond the two basement levels because the building's air-conditioning system was shut off by a power failure.

But city Health Director Mervyn Silverman said fumes might have filtered into the first six floors because an emergency power system kicked on, restarting the air-conditioning for that part of the building.

Defense chief praises cadets

JUN

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told the graduating class at the United States Military Academy yesterday that "America's mood has changed" and that those who wear the military uniform "now have the respect and even the envy of all Americans."

In a speech prepared for the ceremonies at West Point, N.Y., Weinberger recalled that when the cadets entered the military academy in 1979, they chose "a school and a profession which were not then popular."

"On that day, you made a decision based on your inner conviction and came here without the support and encouragement of many of your peers," Weinberger said.

He praised them for sticking by that decision.

At the same time, Weinberger cautioned the new crop of Army officers that "the attitudes that seem fixed today can easily shift tomorrow." But, the Pentagon chief said, "you will be our island of calm and certainty in a sea of change."

The text of Weinberger's speech was made public.

STERN'S
A UNIT OF ALLIED STORES

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PCB-ARCH-EXT0380141

THE NEW YORK TIMES
THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1982

E - Send copy to D. Moore then GW file - JGN

7/8/82

Joe Nancy FYI Cadden

9 1982

CLEANUP TO BEGIN AT 2 JERSEY DUMPS

U.S. and State Agree to Spend $3 Million on Toxic Wastes

FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP, N.J., July 7 (UPI) — More than $3 million will be spent to clean up two of the state's worst toxic-waste dumps under an agreement signed today by Governor Kean and Anne M. Gorsuch, head of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.

The Federal Government is to provide 90 percent of the money from the so-called superfund that was set up by Congress in 1980 to finance the cleaning of the nation's worst hazardous-waste sites. The state is to provide the remaining 10 percent.

The agreement provides that $300,000 will be spent for a feasibility study of Lone Pine, an inactive 85-acre landfill adjacent to the headwaters of the Manasquan River in Freehold Township.

A total of $2.8 million more will go toward cleaning up Kin-Buc, a 220-acre site in Edison Township that had been used as a landfill until it was closed in 1976. Under the contract, $2.5 million will be used for the actual cleanup and the remainder for a long-term feasibility study.

Start of Cleanup Uncertain

"It's pleasant to be getting tax dollars back from the Federal Government to help with a very difficult problem," Governor Kean said during a news conference in the Freehold Township municipal building.

Mrs. Gorsuch, who attended the news conference, said it was impossible to predict when the actual cleanup would begin at Lone Pine. She said the E.P.A. would wait for the results of the six-month feasibility study before deciding the most cost-effective way to remove hazardous wastes that had been dumped at the site. No money for the cleanup of Lone Pine has been provided.

"The Federal Government is not noted for its speed," Mrs. Gorsuch said, "but we intend to make superfund an exception to that rule."

About 50,000 drums of chemical wastes are believed to have been illegally dumped in the Lone Pine landfill. State officials have found that thousands of gallons of leachate from the site flow into the Manasquan River daily, and that toxic chemicals dumped there have already contaminated the Vincentown and Red Bank aquifers, which lie beneath it.

The need for the cleanup has been made more pressing by the proposed construction of the Manasquan Reservoir 11 miles downstream from the site. The reservoir, scheduled to be completed by 1987, would be a source of drinking water for many coastal towns in Monmouth County.

The Kin-Buc landfill in Middlesex County accepted more than 70 million gallons of industrial wastes before it was closed. The landfill is contaminated with polycholrinated biphenyls, or PCB's, known carcinogens.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1982

Dow Finds Problems In Korea

Criticizes Seoul On Investing

By STEVE LOHR

Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, July 7 — While officials of South Korea and Japan were negotiating a major aid package for Seoul this week, the chairman of the Dow Chemical Company, the largest foreign corporate investor in South Korea, warned during a visit here that uncertain economic and political conditions in South Korea make new investments there seem unattractive for the near future.

"These are difficult days in South Korea," said Robert W. Lundeen, Dow's chairman, adding that he would advise other companies considering investing in South Korea "to weigh the risk-reward equation very carefully" first.

Mr. Lundeen described himself as basically a "Korea booster," and he expressed confidence that Dow's difficulties in South Korea would be resolved and that the country's economy would pick up eventually. "But we're not interested in investing 5 more cents in Korea until the present problems are straightened out," he declared.

Mr. Lundeen attributed the uncertainty in South Korea to sluggish exports caused by the worldwide recession and to an administration that is "still trying to get its act together."

Cabinet Reshuffled Often

President Chun Doo Hwan, who came to power in mid-1980, has reshuffled his Cabinet five times this year in response to various setbacks, notably a major financial scandal involving his wife's family.

The Government predicted early last year that the value of South Korea's exports would grow nearly 25 percent in 1982. In this year's first four months, however, exports increased only 4.2 percent. In the domestic economy, recovery has been slower than expected. In June the Government lowered interest rates and cut taxes in an effort to increase investment and consumer spending.



Robert W. Lundeen, chairman of the Dow Chemical Company.

For its part, Dow Chemical has invested $150 million in South Korea through a wholly owned subsidiary, Dow Chemical Korea Ltd., and a 50-50 joint venture, the Korea Pacific Chemical Corporation.

Apparently the biggest problem lies with the joint venture. Set up in 1969, it produces low-density polyethylene, ethylene dichloride and vinyl chloride monomer, which are used in making films, toys, plastic pipe and other products.

Dow's direct subsidiary supplies it with chlorine and caustic soda.

Merger Proposed by Dow

Dow estimates that, during the last two years, it has lost a total of $60 million in South Korea. To improve matters, Dow wants to merge the joint venture with its wholly owned unit. Under its proposal, the Korean partners would hold 30 percent of the combined enterprise.

Dow Chemical is pressing Seoul to remove the joint venture's president and three other Korean executives who were nominated by the Government. Dow insists they have little business experience.

In response, a spokesman for the president — Paik Suk Chu, a retired general — said Dow's complaints were camouflage hiding its intent to gain full control of the company.

South Koreans say the main reason for Dow's losses, after a decade of profitable operation, is the fact that capacity was increased sharply in 1980, just as the petrochemical business was entering a slump.

New Jersey

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PCB-ARCH-EXT0380142

NJ BOATER
ASBURY PARK, N.J.
MONTHLY

JUN 1980

PCBs an environment menace

By SUSAN BONSALL
Marine Advisory Service

Although synthetic chemicals are essential to our modern life-style, some are potentially dangerous to the natural environment. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are an excellent example of this. Industrial use of PCBs began in 1929; recent evidence has shown these compounds to be potentially toxic.

PCBs are heavy, oil-like liquids which are colorless and odorless. They are attractive for industrial use because of their stability, low electrical conductivity, low flammability, and high heat capacity. Most of the PCBs still in service in this country are being used in closed or semi-closed electrical transformers and capacitors. In the past, they have been used in lubricants, resins, adhesives, sealants, caulking compounds, and paints.

Production of PCBs in this country was initiated in 1929 by the Monsanto Company. The production process simply requires chlorine molecules to be attached to a biphenyl structure. Although Monsanto ceased production of these chemicals in 1971 (approximately 18,000 tons annually), foreign countries now distribute here.

Landfills and other municipal and industrial waste disposal areas have been common disposal sites for used equipment containing chemicals such as PCBs. Unfortunately, chemicals may seep into the ground and migrate into groundwater and surface water supplies. The rate of migration is dependent on such factors as soil texture and depth to groundwater.

In addition to sources from land, PCBs enter marine environments via industrial outfalls, accidental spills, atmospheric fallout, and river transport. PCBs have been found in association with sewage sludge and dredged materials. Relatively high concentrations of PCB compounds have been detected in the general vicinity of the New York Bight and in the lower Hudson River.

The most serious case of PCB pollution seems to be in the lower Hudson River sediments. Much of this material has apparently migrated downstream from the General Electric Company plants at Hudson Falls and Fort Edwards (north of Albany). It has been estimated that natural transport processes would produce an average annual movement of at least 3000 kg of PCBs per year from the upper Hudson (near Troy) to the lower Hudson estuary system for the next several decades. This fact has caused great concern regarding the dredging of certain areas in New York Harbor and the lower Hudson.

Because of their abundance, persistance, and potential toxicity, polycholorinated biphenyls are of great concern. Unfortunately, because of their persistance and toxicity, the disposal of PCB compounds already in use is a major management problem. Scientists are attempting to develop a strain of bacteria which is capable of digesting PCB compounds thereby rendering them harmless. In addition, the FDA has proposed that the U.S. follow examples set by other countries and reduce the PCB "action level" from 5 ppm to 2 ppm. This reduction could significantly affect certain fresh water fishing industries in New York and New Jersey, but would probably have an insignificant effect on New Jersey's saltwater fishing industry because PCB levels of fishes from these waters are well below the 2 ppm concentration.

Continued research by agencies, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and their Marine Ecosystems Analysis Program will further identify the affect that PCBs are having on our natural environment.

For more information regarding this subject, contact Robin D. Zimmer, Marine Pollution Specialist for the New Jersey Marine Advisory Service, Building 22, Fort Hancock, New Jersey 07732. Telephone (201)872-1300.

XC: Moore ✓ 8/20

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380144

AUG 1 1 19[illegible]

From the desk of

DAN R. BISHOP

8-8-80

1) ~~J.H. Craddock - CS1H~~ FYI

2) J. Oritz - E2ND (for file)

EX P-2887
Page 59 of 80

No results yet on hunt for PCBs in water supply

By DAVID COLTON
Staff Writer

Test samples from the Hackensack River were taken Thursday to determine whether low levels of the toxic chemical PCB have infiltrated New Jersey and Rockland water supplies.

While results are not yet available, a spokesman for the Spring Valley Water Co. said the company is fully confident the chemical will not be found in drinking water and that no health hazard exists. They said the test results might be ready as early as today.

The tests were ordered after Orange and Rockland Utilities disclosed this week that a consultant had detected low levels of PCBs, polycholorinated biphenyls, in soil at the substation in West Nyack. PCB is an industrial chemical now banned by the federal government.

Subsequent testing found some concentrations in groundwater and the nearby Hackensack River's riverbed above state standards, an O&R engineer said Wednesday. But no traces of the chemical, which is known to settle out in river sediment, had been found in water samples, O&R Director of Environmental Services Roger H. Metzger said.

State environmental toxic specialist Jack Doty called the find a matter of concern Wednesday in that the Hackensack feeds water supplies in northern New Jersey and the Nyack Water Co., which serves the village of Nyack.

But Rockland health officials, who are analyzing Thursday's test results, have minimized any dange caused by the chemical.

Martha Green, a spokeswoma for the Spring Valley Water Co. and its parent firm, the Hackensac Water Co., said Thursday: "W really don't expect to find anythin because in the portion of wate tested (by (O&R), nothing was dis covered." The Spring Valley Water Co. serves all of Rockland with th exception of Nyack, Suffern and Sloatsburg.

In addition to tests at the substa tion off Route 59, a well south of th site used by Spring Valley Water Co. also was tested, she said.

"My understanding is the PCBs don't travel very far," she said.

Metzger has said the low levels found thus far pose no danger and that they could have seeped into the ground over several years when the substance was used in utility capacitors stored at the site.

The chemical was banned by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency last year although the only domestic manufacturer, the Monsanto Corp., voluntarily ended production in 1977.

In 1976, the General Electric Co. was ordered to pay $4 million as part of a $7 million state project to clean up the Hudson River after the company dumped 300,000 pounds of the chemical from upstate facilities.

Although the discovery was the first found in Rockland, health officials note that the chemical was once widely used and can turn up anywhere in minute amounts.

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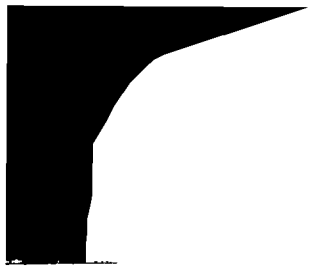



THE WISE OWL...BY MORONIUS

As if we didn't have enough to worry about, the specter of hazardous wastes has begun to surface. Some environmentalists claim that what we have seen so far is merely the tip of the iceberg and that the cost of a nation wide clean-up would run to about $40 billion. Environmental Protection Agency surveys indicate that upwards of 30,000 chemical dumps are known to exist, and that of these between 1200 and 2000 may contain dangerous or toxic chemicals. At present Congress is considering an appropriation of $1.2 billion for clean-up purposes while public attention has been focused on such matters by the evacuation of close to 1000 families who lived in the neighborhood of the Love Canal.

Hooker Chemical Co., which buried toxic chemicals in that area, probably did nothing illegal at the time such wastes were buried. Their liability, if it can be called such, is that after selling their leases on the covered over dump to other parties they kept silent while knowing that on it private homes, schools and recreational facilities would be built. In North Carolina long continued dumping of chemicals took place secretly along back roads and on sparsely settled farmlands with the result that many local inhabitants became exposed to soil concentrations of PCB of 7000 parts per million. Meanwhile the danger point of PCB exposure, as determined by EPA, was 50 parts per million.

PCBs are highly toxic, practically indestructible polychlorinated biphenyls. Two thousand degrees of heat will destroy them, but otherwise they have an affinity for fatty tissue and thus have become estabished in the existing food chain. A Woods Hole scientist has determined that every living organism in the north and south Atlantic oceans contain varying amounts of these chemicals, and that doubtless they are present also in every form of life upon earth.

PCB compounds were first manufactured by Monsanto Chemical Co. in 1929. They were insoluble in any known medium, fire resistant, and superior in their insulating qualities. Much in demand for the manufacture of transformers and electrical capacitators, they soon found other uses in paints, dyes, sealants, adhesives and hydraulic fluids. Not until 40 years later were they found to be harmful, and by that time their manufacture had spread to all parts of the world.

Then in 1968 a PCB bi-product got mixed by mistake with some rice oil, and 1000 residents of Yusho, Japan developed skin rashes, loss of hearing, liver damage and neurological disorders. Male sterility also resulted together with a marked frequency of stillborn, under sized or deformed offspring. Experimental animals fed PCBs developed similar symptoms, and what with billions of pounds of the stuff in current use, a health danger was finally recognized. But by this time the danger was entrenched. There was no way to eliminate it, and all authorities could do was to lessen its further effects.

Monsanto ceased production of PCBs in 1977. Nevertheless in 1979 EPA granted that they could still be used in products ranging from paints to televisions and microwave ovens. Although their industrial value remains unquestioned, it is their ultimate disposal which constitutes a delayed threat to health. Products in which they have been used wear out and are discarded. Thus PCB residues have been detected in air samples, in new fallen snow, in soils, in sewage sludge, while in 11 states they are regarded as a primary source of water pollution.

In Michigan a related compound used as a fire retardant was inadvertently mixed with cattle feed and thus became lodged in varying quantity in the bodies of every resident of that state. For years General Electric has been dumping PCBs into the Hudson River with the result that EPA now estimates that close to half a million pounds of these chemicals have attached to bottom sediments, killing fish and contaminating domestic water supplies. Fish are especially vulnerable since they may concentrate such compounds to a thousand times greater potency than is present in the environment in which they live. The use of many fresh water species has been banned because of this ability. Also the use of salt water bottom feeders in the neighborhood of New Bedford has been outlawed because of PCB discharges from the Acushnet River.

PCB soil contamination spreads to vegetation, to vegetables and crops, to grass eaten by cattle, to milk and butter and thus these chemicals end up in the fat tissues of the human body. Here, unless fats are metabolized, no apparent harm may result, and so far, although benzene components of PCBs are known carcinogens, there is no proof that PCBs themselves cause cancer. Their dangers therefore are latent, and politically have been minimized.

One reason for a soft pedal approach is that no long range solution to disposal problems appear practical or acceptable, and another is that a nation-wide inventory of abandoned chemical dumps has yet to be made. How to purify land these dumps have contaminated, where to place rusted containers leaking dangerous wastes, what to do with the soil these wastes have permeated present problems of Augean stable proportions. No state or community wants any part of such chemical debris. No taxpayers want to assume the cost of what they consider industry's gross neglect and indifference to human and environmental welfare. 'They didn't care' is a lame excuse, but now that the harm has been done, only a stop-gap correction may be possible.

Please turn to page 5

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380147

The Wise Owl

Continued from page 4

Today an estimated 750 million pounds of PCBs are still in use. Today toxic wastes constitute a time bomb resulting from the unrestricted manufacture of all kinds of dangerous chemicals and pesticides of which PCBs are an ever growing manifestation. Many of these 'wonder' chemicals are so non-degradable in nature that they must remain a permanent threat to life on earth. Meanwhile Monsanto's advertising message, 'the improvement of life's quality through chemicals,' adds irony to a disgraceful and deplorable situation.

Based on 'The Poisoned Land,' an article by Barry Jacobs appearing in the June issue of THE PROGRESSIVE)

Please Route
1) ~~L.J. O'Neill~~
2) ~~J.H. Craddock~~
3) ~~J. Nassif~~
FYI
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Chips - NY

New York

THE TIMES 5th December, 1983.

Science report

Fighting for imagined pollutants

By Tony Samstag

Not all man-made substances are necessarily pollutants; those who would protect the environment should remember that. That is the position of Dow Corning, the world's foremost producer of organosilicons, which are now manufactured at the rate of 400,000 tons a year and have yet to be implicated in a single case of harmful pollution of adverse effects on health.

There are more than 1,200 organosilicons, many of which have been in regular contact with humans for decades. They are widely used in industry as process aids and maintenance materials and have found newer applications in pharmaceuticals amd medical products, foods, textiles, cosmetics and such household products as polishes, paints, adhesives and sealants.

Organosilicons, moreover, can replace such truly dangerous substances as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in transformers and the like, but, Dow Corning, argues because the former have misleadingly been included on the "black" and "grey" lists of international marine conventions, their potential for replacing PCBs "could be hindered by unjustified fears in the mids of the regulators".

Mr Jeffrey Raum, manager of Dow Corning Europe's technical support department in Barry, Glamorgan, believes that organosilicons were put on the "black list" at the instigation of a single Dutch scientist in 1972, when the Oslo Convention, the first of the marine dumnping agreements, was being hurriedly put together in the wake of a serious dumping incident.

Precedent and inertia subsequently ensured that they were included in the Mediterranean's Barcelona Convention, the London Dumping Convention, and a host of global and regional protocols in their wake.

It is all, he says, "unjustified innuendo against one of the safest classes of substances ever made by man".

In practice, classes of substances are listed according to their toxicity, bioaccumulation and persistence. No commercial organosilicon compound is known to meet more than one of those criteria, and the most significant group commercially, polydimentylsiloxane (PDMS), accounting for 90 per cent of production for use in silicone fluids, elastomers and resins, is mostly incapable of toxicity because its molecules are too big to permeate biological membranes.

The Oslo Convention states have agreed already to exempt PDMS from controls on other "black list" substances, and all other organosilicons are to be reviewed from next year.

But the men from Dow Corning are still impatient to see the substances cleared entirely, on the ground that the confusion over their status has served "not only to confuse society but to create a fool's paradise where limited resources are needlessly squandered to protect against imagined evils".

Source: *ENDS Report*, no 106 (Environmental Data Services Ltd,

NGH. THOMAS
A MUNN
DR BISHOP ST LOUIS
PCBs FILE
FYI.

Peter D
Whipp

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380149

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

cc: Dave Moore
Jim Schink
then GW / File
done 10/5

U.S. Agency May Take PCB's From the Hudson

By JANE PERLEZ
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 — The Environmental Protection Agency, reversing a decision made last year, said today that it would consider dredging PCB-contaminated sediment from the upper Hudson River, but only after New York State authorities found an acceptable place to bury the toxic material.

The agency also asked the state to conduct further studies of where the PCB material is in the river before the $20 million dredging project would be approved.

But the agency said it anticipated spending $1.8 million under the so-called superfund program to clean five areas of exposed PCB-contaminated sludge on the river banks near Fort Edward in upstate New York and to insure that the drinking water supply in Waterford, N.Y., was not contaminated by the chemicals.

The announcement by the director of the agency, William D. Ruckelshaus, that he would consider spending $20 million earmarked by Congress under the Clean Water Act, reversed the position taken by Anne McGill Burford, his predecessor.

Opposed by Mrs. Burford

Mrs. Burford, who resigned under pressure earlier this year, had told state officials last year that she believed that the dredging project was not "environmentally beneficial" and that the funds were not available for the project under the Clean Water Act.

She was prepared, she said, to spend much less than $20 million under the superfund program, established by Congress to clean up major sites of hazardous waste. However, state officials protested that the reduced funds would be insufficient and the procedures of the program too cumbersome.

The State Commissioner of Environmental Conservation, Henry G. Williams, welcomed Mr. Ruckelshaus's announcement, saying it "opened the door" to completing the long-sought dredging project.

He said that the department would "pursue with vigor" efforts to meet the conditions set on the state by the administrator and that he was confident that a suitable site could be found to bury the PCB-laden material.

Extension of Time

Last week, the E.P.A. agreed to sign a consent decree in a court case brought by New York State and a coalition of environmentalist groups. This decree freed $20 million in the Clean Water Act to be spent on the dredging beyond this year.

Without the decree, which deferred the expiration date of the funds, the authority to spend the $20 million would have ended Friday, the last day of the 1983 Federal fiscal year.

The suit was brought by New York State in June in an attempt to force the agency to use the $20 million for the dredging.

The state has been seeking Federal financing for the last six years for the dredging, which would remove 30 to 35 percent of the PCB sediment in the Hudson River, north of Troy. The PCB's — polychlorinated biphenyls — were discharged into the river from two General Electric plants, at Fort Edward and Hudson Falls, about 45 miles north of Albany.

PCB Production Banned

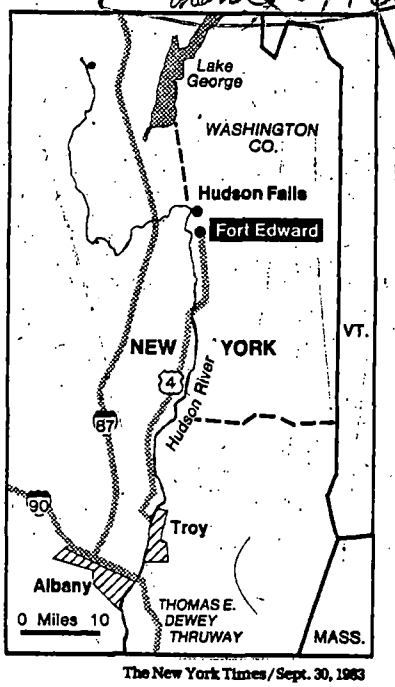
Production of PCB's was banned by Congress in 1976, on the ground that they were a toxic hazard. The chemical was chiefly used as insulating fluid in electrical transformers, many of which are still in existence.

The announcement by Mr. Ruckelshaus got a mixed reaction from the state delegation in Congress.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, who wrote the amendment to earmark $20 million for the dredging, hailed the announcement.

But Representative Gerald B. H. Solomon, Republican of Troy, whose district includes the contaminated riverbed, the exposed areas of PCB's and the proposed burial sites, said he continued to oppose the dredging project. Mr. Solomon has contended that the dredged material could not be disposed of safely in the ground.

"We are confident that the encapsulation program will not make it through the courts," said John Kastos, a spokesman for Mr. Solomon.



The New York Times/Sept. 30, 1983

Cleanup of PCB's on river bank near Fort Edward is expected.

Clipper P
NY

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Joe FYI - O'Neill 7/26

cc: Craddock Donegan JUL 26 1983

cc: Dave Moore

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Dupuis
Albany, NY

NY Times 7/24/83

New York State Loses a Lawsuit On PCB Burial

Court Revokes a Permit for Cleanup Project

By HAROLD FABER
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, July 23 — A State Supreme Court judge has revoked a permit issued by a state siting board that would have permitted the Department of Environmental Conservation to dredge polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCB's, from the Hudson River and bury them on land.

The judge, Thomas E. Mercure, ruled this week that the siting board, the first ever appointed in the state, had violated the law by approving a Washington County site for the disposal of the PCB's.

At the Department of Environmental Conservation, Henry G. Williams, the Commissioner, said: "If the project is to go forward, we must appeal. My strong inclination is to appeal."

The decision was the second major blow recently to the state's plan to dredge about 30 percent of the PCB-laden sediments from the bottom of the river between Fort Edward and Troy. Last year, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency rejected the state plan.

The PCB's, which have been associated with cancer in laboratory animals, were deposited in the river over the years as waste products from two nearby General Electric plants in Fort Edward and Hudson Falls. In 1976, when the PCB contamination was discovered, the company halted its waste deposits, and a ban on commercial fishing was imposed.

Since then, the state, acting on the basis of a report by a scientific advisory committee, has been seeking approval of a $27.6 million plan to remove some of the PCB's from the river and bury them in a clay-encapsulated "tomb" on the land.

An "industrial hazardous wastes facility siting board" was set up in conformance with law to consider whether to issue a formal "certificate of environmental safety and public necessity." By a 5-to-2 vote, the board in 1982 approved the use of an abandoned 250-acre farm two miles south of Fort Edward as the burial ground for the contaminated sediments.

Later in the year, however, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency rejected the state plan, which called for a Federal expenditure of $20 million toward the cost of the project, with the additional $7.6 million coming from state funds.

At that time, the Federal agency said that enough concern existed about the dangers of PCB's in the river, however, to "warrant taking another look" at the project under the provisions of the Federal Superfund Act, which provided $1.6 billion to clean up hazardous wastes throughout the nation.

But the Hudson River project has not yet been officially listed by Washington as a hazardous-waste site. And the state has sued the Federal Government in an attempt to get the money.

Meanwhile, suit was brought against the state to prevent the use of the land. The action was taken by Cease, an organization of Washington County residents opposed to the burial of the wastes there, and by David A. and Merrilyn Pulver, who operate a farm near the proposed disposal site.

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380151

Mensanto

sent 10/5/81 NR

XC: David Moore

OCT - 2 1981

FILE - PCB Clippings

FROM
(NAME—LOCATION—PHONE) D. R. Bishop - A3NB

DATE : October 1, 1981

SUBJECT :

REFERENCE :

cc: R. T. Berendt - E2ND
S. G. Collins - A3NC
G. Roush - G2WG

TO : J. H. Craddock - A2SA
J. Ortiz - E2ND

Please see the attached from the New York Daily News.

Someone should give McCann a call and set him straight, i.e., amount legally permitted; the real threat in fires, and the dioxin reference.

The attempts to tie this in with Agent Orange are particularly bothersome. Is there any literature reference or test or some analytical test we might do to put the whole dioxin theory to rest. If, as I've been told, it's chemically impossible to form any of the dioxins from the Arochlors, we need to document this and communicate it.

DRB

Dan R. Bishop

DRB:ec

Attachment

IN - 10 (REV. 8/77)

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380152

Says PCBs from Con Ed hurt firemen

By RUTH STOUT and PAUL MESKIL

Several firemen suffered skin rashes after they inhaled PCB-polluted smoke from transformer fires at Con Edison plants, a toxic-chemical expert testified yesterday.

Industrial hygienist Michael McCann said the sealed transformers contain PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), which are used to insulate and cool the transformers. He said the amount of PCBs legally allowed in the transformers is 10 times the amount permitted by federal regulations for use in the open air.

The PCBs pose a triple threat in fires, McCann said. They can be absorbed through the skin of people in the vicinity. They can be inhaled after evaporating into the air. And, at high temperatures, they change into other, even more toxic chemicals, one of which is believed to be dioxin, the hazardous ingredient of the military defoliant Agent Orange.

McCANN IS AN OFFICIAL of the New York Committee for Occupational Safety and Health, a coalition of health professionals and labor unions, including the Uniformed Firefighters Association. At a hearing of the New York State Commission on Dioxin, he said: "Firefighters are being treated like Vietnam vets. They are being exposed to toxic chemicals and are not being told about it."

More than 100 Vietnam veterans attended the hearing at the Brooklyn War Memorial. Their problems included cancer, kidney and liver disorders, stomach cramps, chronic illness, numbness in the extremities, loss of sex drive, abnormal sensitivity to light, skin rashes and birth defects in their children.

Viet vet Fred Nachshen of Queens and his wife, Louise, were accompanied by their 5-year-old twins, one of whom has an open spine and walks with the aid of braces and crutches—the result, they charged, of birth defects caused by Nachshen's exposure to Agent Orange.

McCANN SAID THERE were four recent Con Ed transformer fires at which firemen were exposed to chemical contamination: July 7 at the Hell Gate plant in the Bronx; July 8 at a Con Ed facility in Brooklyn; July 11 at a Staten Island plant, and Sept. 19 at a plant on 14th St.

McCann said firemen have difficulty tracing the source of various health problems because Fire Department records seldom list the dangerous chemicals that may have been involved. ■

EX P-2887
Page 67 of 80
PCB-ARCH-EXT0380153

MDs Alerted to Chemical Hazards to Health

By JOSEPH HIXSON
Medical News Correspondent

NEW YORK—Dr. Janette Sherman, internist/oncologist at Wayne State University, Detroit, wasn't a scheduled speaker at the recent N.Y. Academy of Sciences meeting on environmental chemical health hazards, but her "discussion"

Second of Two Articles

was among the most provocative at the week-long session at the New York Hilton Hotel in Manhattan.

Dr. James S. Taylor, dermatologist at the Cleveland Clinic, had just completed his presentation on chloracne, replete with the requisite slides of backs, axillae, fingernails, faces, and balding pates disfigured by industrial chemicals either topically or systemically encountered.

Dr. Sherman walked over to the discussion microphone. "I have just recently seen four women in their thirties, diagnosed systemic lupus erythematosus by four different physicians. All four patients had been engaged in the production of plastic auto parts for subcontractors to the major auto makers," she said. "Two of these women worked in the same shop. All have shown improvement in their joint pain, liver function tests, acne, ascites, and hyper-pigmentation, mainly of the nails, since leaving their work places. I saw these patients in consultation as a referee for employment disability compensation. All four, I believe, were misdiagnosed after inadequate history-taking by their physicians. Have you any suggestions on this problem?"

MDs Can Buzz OSHA

Nobody did. After the session, Dr. Sherman was asked whether she had learned of a chemical common to the four cases. She replied that she had not, but that what she had heard in the meeting of the effects of the halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons made her suspicious.

Though different states have different laws concerning damaging exposure to occupational compounds (A Michigan investigation, according to Dr. Sherman, requires that at least five personnel have complaints under any one roof), MEDICAL NEWS learned that physicians who suspect an occupational hazard need only obtain a complaint from a single worker and file it with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in Washington. Federal investigators can then obtain a complete rundown of the end- and intermediate materials with which a patient and co-workers have been coping. The claim of proprietary secrecy cuts no ice with the agency, and full disclosure is required.

What, then, is currently known about exposure to the large class of widely used compounds in which chlorine or bromine atoms are linked to phenolic and benzene skeletons? Can these be graded as to risk and varying tolerances established both in the factory and relevant to discharges such as have been ubiquitous with the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)?

PCB-Linked Skin Changes

The answers to these important questions aren't yet in, but the darkening and thickening of the nails that Dr. Sherman noticed in her Michigan plastic workers are also a notable feature of prolonged exposure to PCBs. This was reported at the conference by Drs. Alf Fischbein and Albert Miller. They are part of the environmental task force at New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine, led by Dr. Irving Selikoff, today's dean of workplace toxicity and the guiding spirit of the recent international conference here that cost industrial and government sponsors close to $175,000.

Dr. Selikoff, who appears to be widely trusted by industrial violators of his principles and whose typical comment runs, "Even if they don't want to clean up, they're going to have to stay in business," managed to convince General Electric that his group should take a look at the workers in the Hudson Falls, N.Y., capacitor plant that had been leaking PCBs into the river 50 miles or so north of Albany for 30 years with a state permit to do so.

14% Lose Vital Capacity

Dr. Fischbein reported on 326 Hudson Falls GE workers exposed to four different formulations of PCBs (all trade-named Arochlor) as the dielectric component in the capacitors they were assembling. Most of the 326 workers were over 30 years old and had more than 15 years of experience in the plant.

The Mount Sinai investigator found that 76 of 168 men in the work force complained of rash or a burning sensation on the skin and that 20 had hyperpigmentation and thickening of the fingernails. Acne was fairly common in men over 50 with prolonged exposure, and the incidence of erythema and skin/nail pigment changes ran 13.3% and 10% respectively, Dr. Fischbein reported. He said the skin condition of the workers offered a reliable index of the metabolic disorder.

Dr. Miller, reporting results of spirometric tests on the same cohort of GE workers in Hudson Falls, found it remarkable that 14% had a 20% reduction in forced vital capacity but that only one of the 34 workers showed any roentgenographic changes. There was little chronic bronchitis and only a 6% incidence of interstitial infiltration in the group, Dr. Miller said.

The Mount Sinai physician said tests showed that reduced vital capacity in these PCB-exposed workers could not be ascribed to the usual airway obstruction and that it was more severe than that found in the Mount Sinai studies of polyvinyl chloride monomer workers. Dr. Miller observed that Scandinavian scientists had previously called attention to the localization of PCBs and their metabolic products in lung parenchyma. He said that, unlike PVC and asbestos exposure, smoking cigarettes did not seem to play a major role in the respiratory changes seen in the Hudson Falls workers. Both smokers and non-smokers showed equivalent defects.

Previously, other scientists have called attention to the maddening variability in the response of experimental animals to polyhalogenated hydrocarbons. Thus the exposure of a handful of rhesus monkeys to tetrachlorodibenzofurans (TCDF), known metabolites of PCBs and PBBs and suspected of major responsibility for their toxicity, attracted considerable attention. John A. Moore, D.V.M., of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, reported on the deaths and postmortems of four of the primates, which other speakers had said most closely resembled man in their response to the hydrocarbons.

Toxicity Rampant, Complex

Two of four rhesus succumbed to a single oral feeding of one milligram of TCDF, and an increase of 50% in the dose killed both of two other animals, all four deaths occurring at about one month, Dr. Moore said. Pathologists found a profound loss of lymphoid cells, neoplastic changes in all mucous membranes, thickening of bile duct tissue as well as the classic signs of chloracne. (It later turned out that Wilbur McNulty, D.V.M., of the Oregon Primate Center, had run similar toxicological tests and had gotten comparable mortalities at even lower doses.)

Despite these findings, the question remained as to just what the monkeys died of. Said Dr. Alan Poland, of the University of Wisconsin, "We just don't know yet either the target organ or the immediate cause of death of the animals." Clearly, though, the elucidation of these puzzles will be tricky when one milligram of TCDF produces at least an LD-50. Adding to the problem of hazard are the potent liver enzyme induction effects of the metabolites.

These inductive effects in both man and animals were described by Dr. Joyce A. Goldstein, of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, who said that she and colleagues at other centers have been able to sort out the dozens of PCB and PBB isomers in three classes. There are isomers that produce the classic phenobarbital effect on hepatic microsomal monoxygenases (the cytochrome system) and others that mimic the methylcholaanthrene induction pattern. Still others, Dr. Goldstein said, combine the two effects.

In general, she said, the more highly halogenated the isomer, the more potent its effect and the longer it persists. "Certain of the chlorinated dibenzoparadioxins and dibenzofurans, particularly those chlorinated in the 2, 3, 7, 8 positions, are potent inducers of cytochrome P-448 and aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase, resembling 3-methylcholanthrene but 30,000 times more potent."

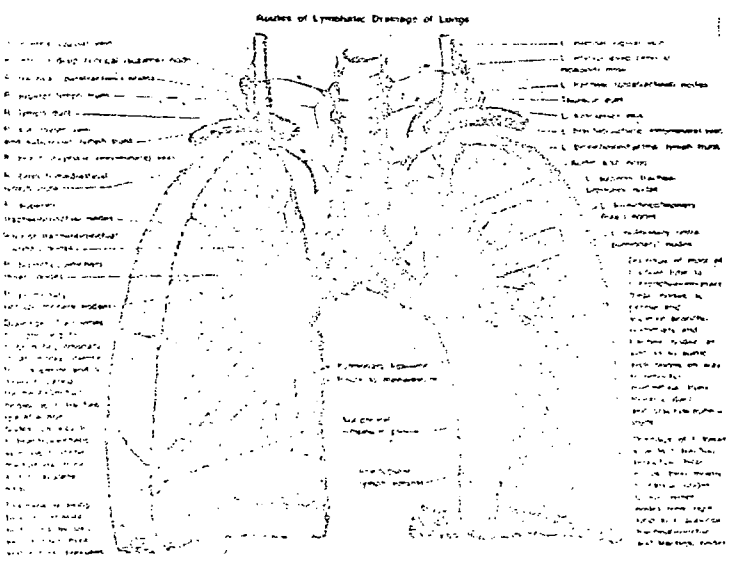
10 PPM In Munich Residents

An explanation for the longer duration of the effects was provided by Dr. Goldstein's colleague at NIEHS, H. B. Matthews, Ph.D. He reported that in the rat, 25% of a bichlorinated biphenyl is excreted in the urine, but that only 1% of a hexachlorinated biphenyl is renally excreted. Much slower fecal excretion accounts for the rest.

That such research isn't a mere academic exercise was emphasized by Drs. Marcus and Dora Wasserman of the Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School, Jerusalem. After reviewing the level of PCBs in plankton, fish, and birds (U.S. eagles, 14 parts per thousand in fat; peregrine falcons 2 ppt; herons, 900 ppm), the Wassermans observed that residues in human adipose tissue ranged from 0.8-0.9 ppm in Scandinavia up to 3.5 ppm for Austria, and in Germany 6.8 ppm for residents of Cologne and 10 ppm in Munich.

They urged that young women contemplating pregnancy try to avoid foods known to contain PCBs since they are transported to the fetus via the placenta and to the infant in mother's milk.

From His Scalpel-Like Brush





Lifelike yet roadmap-clear is this sample from the *Respiratory System*, newest volume in the CIBA Collection series that the Andrew Wyeth of medical illustration, [illegible] (letter (above), is [illegible] pharmaceutical firm.

EX P-2887
Page 69 of 80
PCB-ARCH-EXT0380155

Raleigh N.C.

Thursday, May 13, 1982, page 4A

The News and Observer



I advise and enjoin those who direct the paper in the tomorrows never to advocate any cause for personal profit or preferment. I would wish it always to be "the tocsin" and to devote itself to the policies of equality and justice to the underprivileged. If the paper should at any time be the voice of self-interest or become the spokesman of privilege or selfishness it would be untrue to its history. — JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Editor and Publisher 1894-1948

This newspaper's opinion

Rehabilitating PCBs

Congress and the public should keep a wary eye on the Environmental Protection Agency as it prepares to write new standards governing PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls). EPA seems inclined to accept industry studies that dispute the harmful effects of these potent chemicals on the human body.

In the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, Congress banned the manufacture and distribution of PCBs after 1979 and also prohibited their use in electrical equipment unless "totally enclosed." But two years ago, EPA sought to exempt from the ban about 99 percent of equipment containing PCBs. The Environmental Defense Fund took the agency to court and got the regulation overturned as too weak in view of EPA's congressional mandate.

Facing an Aug. 19 deadline for the drawing of new standards, EPA recently published notices in the Federal Register. These cited new evidence on PCBs in studies made for the Chemical Manufacturers Association and the Edison Electric Institute, which is an association of the major electric utilities. EPA said the thrust of the studies is that "PCBs do not pose any serious risk of injury to human health."

The industry's analyses conflict with earlier federal government studies that promped the Department of Health and Human Services to list PCBs as "either known or reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens." Congress acted on evidence that PCBs produced liver tumors when fed to mice and that there was an increased rate of cancer among people exposed to the chemicals, which accumulate in the human body.

Environmentalists and government scientists had good reason to be upset this week when EPA arranged to air the new studies at a two-day symposium that appeared slanted to industry. The agency replied that industry was so heavily involved because it is "doing most of the ongoing work" on PCBs.

Under Administrator Anne Gorsuch, EPA has invited unusual suspicion of its motives with its anti-regulation zeal and the weakening of its rule-making and enforcement arms. But not even the Environmental Defense Fund has demanded an immediate ban on large capacitors and transformers, which would cost billions of dollars to replace, even though large amounts of PCBs leak from this equipment every year.

What environmental and health officials want are reasonable phase-outs of the equipment containing PCBs. They want PCBs eliminatec from replacement equipment. And they also want a fair chance to refute contentions such as that made by a spokesman for Monsanto, the only commercial producer of PCBs, that the chemicals, "while not harmless, do not have serious long-term health effects."

That is not too much to ask of EPA. And it's certainly not too much to ask that the agency carry out the law passed by Congress and the orders of a federal court, both of which remain fully in effect.

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and then suddenly the man took an object out a bag and I walked out the door."

Ms. Walker described the man as in his early 50s with a Northern European accent and dressed in casual clothing. She said this was "at least the second or third time he had had a hearing."

On a normal workday, some 35,000 people work in the entire World Trade Center complex, located on the southern tip of Manhattan. The twin, 110-story towers are the world's second tallest buildings, after Chicago's Sears Tower.

...the life out of bill

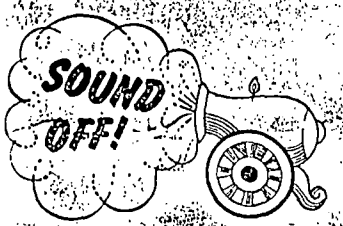
WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional opponents are using stalling tactics to let the clock run out this year on legislation that is high on President Carter's priority list — a bill designed to control soaring hospital costs.

The measure will die automatically if Congress adjourns for the year, possibly in October, without acting on it.

To rein in runaway medical costs, Carter wants to put a 9 percent annual ceiling on increases in the costs of hospital care. Hospital construction also would be restricted.

Hospital industry officials reported last week that their costs rose at a annual rate of 12.7 percent during the first four months of 1978 — down from nearly 16 percent a year earlier. But they acknowledged that some hospitals might be deferring expenses instead of actually reducing them.

Legislation now being drafted in Congress would modify Carter's proposal, generally to give hospitals additional time to control their costs voluntarily before federal curbs are imposed. Under one version, the hospitals could escape federal controls altogether if they restricted their increases in 1979 to 12 percent.



Science fears PCB is threat to unborn

...Washington has joined other cities ...h as Los Angeles and Chicago to pass ...Truthful-Menu Law. The State of ...chigan also has such a law.

This means that menus must be accur-..., even if fancy names that stretch the ...th never were intended to defraud.

Now in each of Washington's 3,000 res-...rants, each morsel from the kitchen ...st meet each word of description on ... bill of fare.

"Fresh shrimp" can't be frozen, and ...osher pastrami" must have religious ...proval.

The question:

Do you think North Carolina needs a ...uthful-Menu Law? What has been ...ur experience in this regard?

Give your views:

Call "Sound Off" at 272-5636 by noon ...ursday. Names will be used with re-...nses. Please leave telephone number ...ere you can be reached during the ...y for verification of your call.

RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK (AP) — Researchers at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences say they are concerned over the possible effects of the industrial chemical PCB on human fetuses.

Scientists working on a project coodinated by the institute recently turned up evidence that PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) damage the nervous systems of unborn mice, in some cases causing dramatic abnormalities and in others bring about more subtle learning and coordination difficulties.

Dr. Hugh Tilson said it is possible that human fetuses exposed to low doses of PCBs in the womb might also have hidden effects that would not appear until later in life or under stress.

"You have to worry about the long-term effects," Tilson said. "We have no idea what is the effect on children in terms of longevity."

PSBs were known to cause still births and birth defects and weaken the body's normal defenses against disease and cancer-causing agents, but the new study by the institute added evidence of interference with normal development of the nervous system in the fetus.

The production of PCBs has been limited by the federal government since the early 1970s, but products such as transformer insulation and some plastics containing the substances remain in use. PCBs also have turned up in animal meat and the milk of humans.

Tilson said there has been no evidence of the effects of PCBs on the human nervous system but that experiments with mice "provide ideas on what sorts of functions could be affected in humans." The study was coordinated by Dr. John McLachan and Dr. George Lucier at the institute, with scientists in other parts of the country working on different phases of it.

Dr. James Davis of Madison, Wisc., exposed pregnant mice to a pure form of a type PCB called 4CB and found no effects of the substance on the pregnant mice. However, about 12 days after birth, some of the offspring became hyperactive "spinners," running around in circles when exposed to any kind of noise.

Studies of the "spinning" mice and their siblings showed impaired coordination and learning ability in both groups, with the effects being most dramatic in the spinners.



Six protesters, led by Ann Shepard Turner (2nd from left) a Wilmington 10 defendant, passed out handbills for

NEWS BRIEFS

Little motion denied

RALEIGH (AP) — A Superior Court judge today denied a motion by Joan Little's attorneys that the prison escape charge against her be dismissed.

Miss Little's attorney, Jerry Paul, had

Floods kill 122

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Torrential rains triggered flooding that killed at least 122 persons in Afghanistan and in northwest Pa... the Afghan border, it was reported today.

Afghanistan's Radio Kabul said high

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380162

Statesman 10/2/75

USDA clears pork packer in PCB probe

By QUANE KENYON
Associated Press

A federal official confirmed Monday that meat samples from Independent Meat Co., Twin Falls, show no sign of PCB contamination and as far as he's concerned, there's no reason why Independent's pork products can't be purchased by the public.

Preliminary tests several days ago also indicated that pork products processed recently at the Twin Falls plant did not contain toxic PCBs.

Independent, a small packing operation, was caught up in the aftermath of PCB contamination at a Billings, Mont., packing plant.

Federal officials say the Montana firm sent out animal feed contaminated by PCB, a banned chemical suspected of causing cancer.

The feed, in turn, was purchased by Ambrose Farms, Wendell, which supplies hogs to Independent Meat.

Federal officials last week announced in Washington that 16,000 pounds of pork from an Idaho packing plant was being held until it could be checked for PCB contamination.

But Dr. L.G. Rafoth, director of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's meat and poultry inspection program for Western states, said a check of samples from the plant shows no PCB contamination.

Both samples from the plant and Independent meat samples taken off grocers' shelves were tested.

Rafoth said he regretted that Independent got caught up in the check for PCB contamination. "That's a little plant and they really had nothing to do with it," he said.

"They're really taking a beating. The plant manager called me this morning and said they're almost out of business because people won't buy their stuff," Rafoth said.

Meanwhile, an Oregon Department of Agriculture official reported that an FDA survey conducted in supermarkets from Minneapolis to Seattle found 3 out of 92 samples tested had PCB concentrations exceeding federal health standards.

John Valterza said 3 other samples showed traces of PCBs below the standard and the rest were negative.

Initial reports did not indicate where the contaminated samples were found. The FDA said it will release the full results today.

Oregon

Contaminated Food Found on Shelves

SALEM, Ore. (AP) — The concentration of PCB in three of 92 samples of food from supermarket shelves in a weekend survey exceeded federal health standards, an Oregon official said Monday.

The survey was conducted in supermarkets from Minneapolis to Seattle and it is not clear where the contaminated samples were found, said John Valterza, a spokesman for the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Among the products sampled were ham, sausage, eggs and poultry.

Valterza said the amounts ranged from .36 parts per million to 1.9 ppm. The federal safety standard is .3 ppm, he said.

Three other samples showed traces of PCBs below the standard and the rest were negative, Valterza said.

PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl) once was used as a coolant in electrical equipment. It has since been banned. The substance has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals and skin diseases on humans.

"So far as we know, nothing has been found in Oregon," Valterza said.

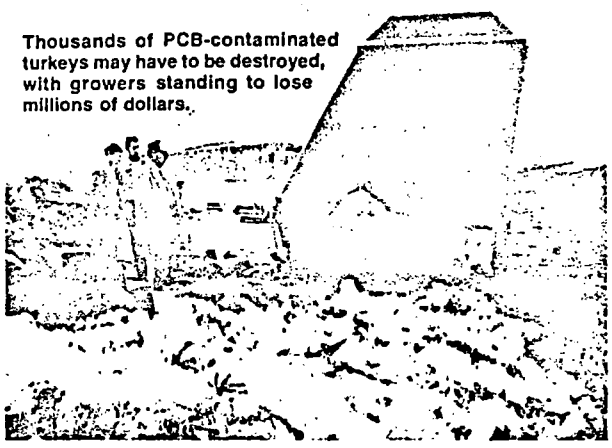
Last month, 600 pounds of shelled frozen egg meats were destroyed in Baker after it was determined they were contaminated by PCB. The shipment came from Pocatello, Idaho. State officials said that is the only known PCB problem in Oregon.

Millions of eggs and thousands of chickens throughout the Northwest have been destroyed in recent weeks because of excessive amounts of PCB. The contamination has been linked to a punctured transformer at a packing plant in Billings, Mont.

Idaho Journal 10/2/75

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380163

Farms suffer losses from poisoned feed



Thousands of PCB-contaminated turkeys may have to be destroyed, with growers standing to lose millions of dollars.

By RHONDA L. RUNDLE

DAYTON, Ore.—Poultry growers in several Northwestern states stand to lose millions of dollars in premium holiday sales as the U.S. Department of Agriculture condemns thousands of turkeys, hogs, chickens and eggs contaminated by a cancer-causing chemical that leaked into animal feed.

Poultry destroyed because of contamination is not an insurable risk in today's market, reports Peter Butler, president of Butler Service Co., managing underwriters for Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. A policy was available a few years ago for giant producers, he adds, but Fireman's Fund dropped it for lack of interest.

More than 1,400 farms in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Utah and the Dakotas may have bought contaminated feed, says L.J. Rafoth, director of meat and poultry inspection in the USDA's San Francisco office. "All the bad feed has been recalled," he says, "but we're still in the process of sampling suspected animals."

The contamination was discovered last fall when the USDA turned up traces of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) in routine lab checks of Montana hens. The Food & Drug Administration and USDA audited purchase invoices and followed a trail of contamination back to Pierce Packing Co., a Billings, Mont., meat processor that supplies inedible by-products to animal feed manufacturers.

In an isolated supply room, investigators found the culprit: a damaged electrical transformer leaking coolant through a drainage system into the feed product.

"No lawsuits have been filed against Pierce Packing," says a spokesman for the firm. "There's a lot of talk in the government and private industry about possible legal action, but to our knowledge no decisions have been reached yet."

Ed Esparza, a compliance officer in the FDA's Denver office, confirms the agency may initiate legal action against the meat processor.

The company is reportedly unsure if it is protected against potential lawsuits under an estimated $1.5 million product liability policy. "We are discussing this with our insurers," says the firm's spokesman, who declined to discuss the insurers.

Ironically, a similar chemically contaminated feed disaster in Michigan in 1974 (*BI*, May 19, 1975) sparked demand for contamination insurance, says Mr. Butler. After developing a policy, however, Fireman's Fund was disappointed in the response and withdrew the coverage.

When it was available, Butler Service wrote a policy with a $1 million deductible for a very large producer, recalls Mr. Butler.

Fireman's Fund writes poultry insurance on an all-risk form that excludes disease and contamination, Mr. Butler continues. Contamination is probably the most severe catastrophic risk in the business, he says.

"The current episode may resurrect interest in contamination coverage, Mr. Butler suggests. "We're watching now, just waiting to see if there is sustained interest after this crisis cools off."

A broker in the Kansas City office of Fred S. James & Co. Inc. says she recently talked with the president of the Poultry & Egg Institute in Minneapolis who inquired about contamination coverage. That organization may survey grower interest, she thinks.

Most of the PCB-contaminated feed was distributed in Montana and consumed by chickens there, USDA officials say. In Washington state, the Fors Farm Corp. reportedly destroyed more than 92,000 PCB-contaminated chickens. Two turkey flocks in Oregon, belonging to Dayton growers Gerald and Charles Evers, have been quarantined.

The Oregon Turkey Growers Assn., which uses the label Norbest, was also heavily hit, although plant manager Dale Henderson declined to estimate total losses. Up to 50% of the 1.4 million turkeys produced annually in Oregon are sold in the Thanksgiving-Christmas season, he noted.

"This is the largest loss we've ever sustained and we have no protection whatsoever," says Ann Evers, who raises about 400,000 turkeys a year with her husband Charles and son Gerald. About 26,000 birds, valued at $225,000, are in jeopardy. The USDA has ordered them off the market; they await a second test in a cold-storage warehouse.

"We're not seeking any financial recovery," Mrs. Evers says. The turkey flocks are not insured against contamination and the Evers are not planning legal action. On the advice of their attorney, however, they have officially notified Pierce Packing Co. of their potential losses.

This incident shows how vulnerable the whole food chain can be, Mrs. Evers says. She and many other poultry growers are unhappy with the government's handling of [illegible] believing swifter action might have averted much of the [illegible] contamination. ■

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For your information.

xc: Ron Stewart ✓ 12/6
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9/20/79 FYI: J. Weber
J. Ortiz
F. Provorny
D. Wood
R. Isham

9/24 v cc: DM

SEP 21 1979

File AS

FROM: Glynn Young

WACO, TEXAS
TRIBUNE HERALD
DAILY 31,500(MORNING)

AUG 12 1979

PCB Remains Active Despite Drop in Use

PCBs — Polychlorinated Biphenyls — are truly a global pollutant.

The man-made chemical had increasingly widespread use in industry from 1930 to 1971. Electrical capacitators, insulating fluids (like the oil cooling electric transformers), carbonless copypaper, plasticizers and a multitude of other products once included PCB.

IT WAS ESTIMATED one billion pounds of PCBs were produced in the 40 years prior to 1971 and that almost three-fourths of that amount entered the environment.

In 1966, Swedish chemist Soren Jensen found relatively high concentrations in fish from 200 different sites in Sweden. Since that time, scientists have found PCBs almost everywhere they have looked.

A major reason for the wide dispersal is that PCBs can be converted from DDT (now banned) by the action of sunlight.

PCBs have a low toxicity for man, but scientists have not determined long-range effects. The chemical is lethally toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates at environmental concentrations of several parts per billion.

STEPHEN D. MORTON, head of the Environmental Quality Department for the Institute-Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, claims PCB concentrations in U.S. waters are "usually in the range of .0001 to .004 parts per million."

The Texas Department of Water Resources measured Lake Brazos' PCB content in 1977 at .02 parts per million above the M. Lipsitz Co.'s work site and .04 parts per million downstream — 10 times what Morton cited as the upper level of the norm.

Scientists are concerned about PCB contamination because the chemical is practically nondegradeable and will remain in the environment for generations, accumulating in the food chain.

An explanation in *Chemistry: Principles and Applications* by G. Tyler Miller Jr. notes, "If each phytoplankton concentrates 1 unit of DDT from water, then small fish eating thousands of phytoplankton will get thousands of units of DDT.

"A LARGE FISH that eats ten of these smaller fish will receive tens of thousands of units of DDT. A bird or human that feeds on several large fish can get hundreds of thousands of units of DDT," Miller wrote.

Dr. David Pennington, assoicate professor of chemistry at Baylor, said the same principle applies to PCB.

In 1970, Monsanto, the only U.S. maker of PCB, voluntarily stopped "open use" purposes of PCB and restricted their production to "closed uses" like PCB-oils for transformers.

Bob French of Texas Power & Light Co. explained PCB's fire-retardant qualities were the key to their usage in transformers. The oil cools the transformer and "cuts down on the flame from an arc over," he said.

French estimated 10 percent or fewer of TP&L's transformers currently contain PCB-oil because it has been phased out since 1977.

THE ELECTRIC capacitators, installed on power lines to regulate the voltage, mainly contained PCB "up to five years ago" but PCB-capacitators now only make up 10 to 15 percent of TP&L's inventory, French said.

TP&L sold their "junk" transformers after workers drained the oil, but French said, "You can't get all the oil out — there is always some left in the bottom."

French said a few months ago he received word not to sell any more transformers. An average-sized transformer brought about $7.50. They are currently being stored until "they can be destroyed in a proper manner."

Toxic Materials News 9/12/79

TOXIC PCB BY-PRODUCTS FOUND IN FISH

Using some of the highly sophisticated equipment alluded to by Rep. James Martin at the ACS meeting, scientists for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have discovered a little-known contaminant called polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) in fish in U.S. waters. PCDFs are toxic by-products of the more famous contaminant PCB.

Dr. David Stalling and a research team told the convention Sept. 11 that some PCDFs are considered up to 500 times more deadly than their parent compound. However, Stalling pointed out that there are several forms of PCDFs and that the researchers were not yet certain which form of contaminants were discovered or how hazardous they may be to fish or other aquatic organisms. There are 135 possible PCDF compounds Stallings said. He also noted that a 1968 Japanese food poisoning incident, which killed several people and left 100 others suffering from chronic headaches, fatigue, weight loss and numbness, was due to rice oil what was contaminated with PCDFs.

PCB-ARCH-EXT0380166